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INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING BORDER LINE OUTPOST
SERVICE OF MVD USSR BORDER TROOPS

BY ORDER

By

The Minister of Internal Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1946

No. 0153

27 May 1946

City Moscow

The "Instructions Pertaining to Border Line Outpost Service of MVD USSR Border Troops", approved by the Minister of Internal Affairs, USSR, is hereby made official.

All officers of the MVD Border Troops should study and memorize the contents of this manual; and should govern their activities in accordance with it while organizing security of the boundary in the sector assigned to a given border outpost.

Instructions set forth regarding the border line outpost services by an order No. 094 to the Border Troops of the MVD USSR in 1940 are hereby rescinded.

Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs

USSR

Colonel General APOLYONOV

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Approved:
Minister of Internal Affairs
USSR
Colonel General
(S. Kruglov)

Secret

Instructions Pertaining to the Border Line

Outpost Service of the NVD USSR Border Troops

1. Special Duties of Border Troop Officer Personnel

1. Border Troop officers at frontier posts are obligated:

a. to have a thorough understanding of all treaties, agreements, and conventions between the USSR and country adjacent to it insofar as they have a bearing on the traffic and movements across the boundary in the area being protected;

b. firmly and decisively to protect the interests of the Soviet Government with a strict view toward the preservation of the honor and dignity of the Great Soviet State;

c. thoroughly to know the situation existing in their assigned zone as well as in the adjacent or contiguous zones; promptly to become informed about any and all changes in the situation; to be able to discern the intentions of enemy elements; to know the wiles employed by the enemy; constantly to improve the methods used in protecting the boundary and to manifest intelligent initiative in such work;

d. constantly to strive to organize the protections of the boundary in such a manner as to deter or destroy those who would violate it bearing in mind that the most effective means for the achievement of such an aim are the following: properly making a decision, properly organizing the operational work, carefully concealing and keeping secret of all our procedures, acting immediately to counter enemy action, properly disposing personnel and weapons, and seeing that the greatest possible number of border troops be dispatched to a given area for the purpose of protecting the boundary lines;

e. in repulsing an armed invasion of the territory of the USSR to act boldly and decisively, employing combat cleverness and skill in order completely to surround and capture or destroy the enemy;

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f. to make a careful investigation of all instances of detention, pursuit, and armed clashes with border violators; to make a study of factors leading to successes or lack of same; and, on the basis of combat examples, constantly to improve the abilities and skills of the enlisted personnel;

g. constantly to improve the preparation, with respect to border line duties, of the men, striving to raise their service standards and keeping them in a state of combat preparedness at all times, developing within them the ability to detect, on the basis of the most minute bits of evidence, any violation of border regulations or attempts at violations; and the ability to pursue and detain border violators on the basis of disclosed evidence, and the ability to function as a member of a duty detail, as well as individually against armed groups of border violators;

h. to further the general military and political training of border troopers; to train them in the spirit of unbounded devotion to the native land; and educate them to have a sense of awareness, a strong will, and to be entirely fearless in any encounter with border violators;

i. constantly to improve their own special military and political knowledge;

j. constantly to impose Soviet military discipline on the men, requiring strict compliance with regulations, orders, instructions and orders, and regarding them for good achievements, as well as punishing them for infractions of rules;

k. to manifest a paternal-like concern with regard to the needs of their subordinates, and to ensure their ~~military~~ strong military cohesion and friendship;

l. to maintain close contact with agencies of the Kvd in the work of protecting the borders, and to establish the necessary contact, in accordance with existing instructions, with MGB agencies and commanding officers of the armed forces of the USSR.

II. General Regulations

2. The border line outpost is an element of the border forces which is assigned to maintain constant guard over a given section of the federal boundary, such guard duty being performed on a twenty-four hour basis throughout the entire year under all conditions whatever.

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3. The border line outpost is under the direction of the outpost commander, who is directly under the commandant of the sector; the outpost commander will carry out the orders of the commandant's deputies and his chief of staff.

4. The head of the outpost is the immediate chief or commander of all personnel in the outpost, and is responsible for the proper security of the section of federal boundary entrusted to him, for the political and moral condition as well as the discipline of the men, for the constant combat preparedness and combat capability of the outpost, and for the proper administration of his unit.

5. The outpost commander is obligated to make a detailed study of his men in order to know their given and surnames, their period of service, their pre-service specialty, their political and moral philosophy, their mental and physical abilities as far as the border service is concerned; as well as their attitude to it, their progress in training courses, their attitude and ability to get along with their fellow service men, the state of their health, their attitude toward local civilians and acquaintances made among local residents.

6. In order to organize better security of the sector, the outpost is disposed in the center of such a sector, if possible.

The area where the outpost is located should be such as to ensure adequate, all-around defense of the same; should ensure concealment from observation from a given direction; and it should provide for the economic and administrative as well as training requirements of the outpost.

As a rule, the outpost should be outside of inhabited centers and not over 3 km away from the boundary line proper; in lake or river regions it should be not over 1 km away.

In separate instances, depending on local conditions, the outpost may be located at greater distances away from the boundary.

7. Security of the federal boundary in the sector assigned to a given outpost is provided by the following:

- a. the operational work of the outpost commander;
- b. border duty details;

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- c. observation services;
 - d. by creating a control and trail or tracking zone in the sector for the purpose of revealing the footprints of border violators;
 - e. creating within the sector a system of engineer and technical obstacles and signal devices;
 - f. employment by border details of specially-trained service dogs;
 - g. a strict daily check to determine observance of regulations governing border area;
 - h. securing the cooperation of the local populace to protect the boundary.
8. The important elements in protecting the boundary within the sector assigned to a given outpost are the border service details, which, if properly disposed with respect to position and time, should cover all the directions of probable movement of border violators.

An important condition for proper security is the wise utilization of personnel with regard to their individual knowledge of the sector assigned to the outpost, and their understanding of the concrete situation each day.

Attempts to adhere to established patterns and employment of uniformity as far as covering the sector is concerned will not be tolerated.

All other means and forces employed to secure a sector assigned to an outpost (local populace, control and tracking zone, obstacles, signal devices, service dogs, and the establishment of border regulatory schedules) simply tend to assist the service details in their work and serve as supplements.

An established element as far as ensuring dependable security of the federal boundary is concerned is the daily check (conducted either at night or in the daytime) to test the vigilance of the service personnel, and to determine whether the border details are carrying out their duties in a proper manner.

9. Security of the very important points is provided by sentries who are specially appointed for the specific sectors in each case which are subject to being surrendered; depending on the situation this security is augmented by other types of details.

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10. In sectors with open terrain such as steppes, lakes, rivers, or denuded hills, security of the boundary, in the absence of specific information about the enemy, is provided in daytime through the use of observation posts mounted on towers or elevated points. Observation is supplemented by making checks of the control and tracking zone by patrols.

11. The commander of a border post daily organizes the security of the boundary sector for the following day, taking into account the task assigned by the commandant of the sector and his own estimate of the situation prevailing in the sector.

12. All personnel of the outpost are obligated to take part in the work of the border details each day.

In the process:

1. Officers will head the details operating at the more important points; they will check on the work of the service or duty details; they will take charge of the reserves and of the emergency squads; and they will accompany border details for the purpose of training them.
2. Non coms act as senior men in duty details, check the work of such details perform the duties of outpost duty officers, and are in charge of emergency personnel groups (trevozhnykh).
3. Their instructor of the dog service and enlisted men acting as masters of war dogs perform their part of the work of protecting the boundary only while accompanied by dogs.

The instructor of the dog service is assigned to the following types of border details: patrols, ambush groups, search groups, border convoys, and, if required, to listening posts and covering detachments (zaslons). When stationed at the outpost, he should at all times be prepared to move to a given sector in response to any of the following signals: "Hurry with assistance", "Enemy has broken through to our rear", "Call the officer", and "Emergency personnel report".

Dog masters (enlisted) are detailed to duty connected with the protection of the boundary as part of a sentry group, patrol, listening post, ambush group, search

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groups, covering detachments, and border convoy.

4. All enlisted personnel will perform the same amount of work with the exception of rookie border troopers during their first month of duty with the outpost, in which case their work day is two hours shorter than is the case with the rest of the border troopers.

Excused from duty in border details only are the ill and those having their day off.

Cooks or bakers, wagoners, blacksmiths, sapper instructors, motor mechanics, and signals communications men will carry out duties in accordance with their specialties.

13. Those border troopers which are located at outpost headquarters at a given time constitute the outpost reserve.

The mission of the reserve is:

- a. to support the details and to communicate with them;
- b. provide new details;
- c. to protect and defend the outpost;
- d. to carry out other tasks as required by the situation.

The following are appointed from the reserve group:

- a. Alert ~~secondary~~ or emergency squad,
- b. Detail charged with the defense of the outpost,
- c. Detail for doing the administrative and other work.

The ~~emergency~~ squad
14. ~~Alert secondary~~ consists of two or three border troopers selected from the reserve force whose function is to report to the boundary area at the signal ~~Alert~~ ~~Secondary~~ ~~Emergency~~ "Emergency squad to report".

Time spent by these troopers in moving to a given sector in response to an signal alert is counted as duty time spent with the detail protecting the boundary.

15. A watchman and watch dogs, as well as various technical devices are employed to guard the site of the outpost.

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III. Studying the Outpost Sector

16. In order to get their bearings quickly in the field and be able, generally, to carry out all tasks dealing with guarding the border in a successful manner, all personnel connected with an outpost should know the following thoroughly:

a. the exact points through which the boundary line passes; in those instances where the boundary runs along a river they should know the status of islands therein, where the channel is located, and the navigating laws as applied to vessels plying the rivers;

b. the length of the federal boundary sector guarded; location of boundary markers; the points where sectors meet; all the topographical peculiarities of a sector; characteristics of the area such as roads, paths, passes, fords, and the points of crossing of the boundary line, and the immediate rear of adjacent outposts (the enlisted men should know the sector as far as the point where the outpost is located, while officer personnel should know the sector in its entirety), and the points along which border violators pass most frequently;

c. directions and points dangerous to travel (quagmires, deep spots in swamps, places where avalanches occur along mountain trails, sloughs, potholes in fords, and the like);

d. location of populated centers and stopping places of caravans, agricultural objects, pastures, mooring places of boats and other craft;

e. location of garrisons of Red Army and the Navy, installations and obstacles of fortified zones, points of passage of roads and paths along which military personnel travel; locations of MVD and MGB and militia agencies, village soviets, administrative headquarters of collective farms and cooperatives;

f. sources of supply of water in arid regions;

g. hunters cabins, huts, lumbermans camps, individual dwelling houses, uninhabited structures and so on;

h. distance between individual points in the sector and the line of separation with neighboring sectors;

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i. disposition of boundary barriers and points of passage of lines of communications;

j. roads, populated centers, cordons (kordony) of border guards and police, observation points and the area that can be seen from such on our side of the boundary, places convenient for crossings and points which offer an opportunity to conduct observation of our side, approaches to the boundary, and various other important objectives in the immediate area outside of the cordon (zakordon).

The commander of the outpost, his second-in-command, and assistants should be able readily to get their bearings in the assigned sector at any time of the day in all weather conditions, and they should teach their subordinate personnel to acquire this skill.

The outpost commander will personally train all newly arrived border troopers in the terrain regarding the points of passage of the boundary line and the sector under the control of the outpost.

Outpost personnel are obligated to know the local objects in the sector according to the map and as they are known locally. Other than accepted names may be employed with reference to local objects only in the interests of the service.

Fictitious
Names of local objects, selected in the interests of the service, are used only on encoded maps in outpost headquarters, in the commandant's office, and in the diagram of the outpost as approved by the outpost commander.

It is permissible to employ such a fictitious system of names in the messenger service system within the outpost.

In addition, the outpost commander is authorized periodically (and only when issuing a field order to the border outpost) to employ his own nomenclature with respect to characteristic points and small local objects which are not shown on the diagram of the outpost or on maps.

17. A study of the outpost sector by the enlisted personnel is carried out in accordance with the following:

a. by privates and non coms for a distance of 10 km in depth from the point of location of the outpost; in separate areas of little importance the depth of the

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zone subjected to careful study is determined by the district troop commander;

b. by officers -- within the administrative units of the border areas

The outpost commander studies the zone of the contiguous government to a depth of from 10 to 25 km.

16. The outpost commander studies the sector assigned to his outpost in accordance with the following:

a. by personally executed field trips in the sector, either walking or riding;

b. by collating the terrain with the map and diagram, entering thereon all

necessary supplementary notations and corrections:

c. by making use of every available means of intelligence at his disposal;

d. by interrogating local inhabitants;

e. by utilizing materials provided by rural soviets, and administrative and economic agencies with regard to the population, the conditions prevailing in various businesses, etc;

f. by using materials provided by the commandant's office.

On the basis of data provided for the study of the sector the commander of the outpost draws up a detailed diagram of his sector together with a minute description of same, periodically renewing them.

Characteristic local objects capable of being used as reference points for border details in the field -- objects discovered while exploring the sector -- are entered on the map by the outpost commander as reference points.

19. Outpost personnel also make a study of the sector while on duty by the followingx means:

a. field trips into the sector by new border troopers under the direction of some officer, as well as during tactical field exercises; during such trips main stress is placed on studying the most probable routes taken by border violators;

b. conducting special discussions by the commander of the outpost and by the old border troopers together with the rest of the personnel about the peculiarities of the terrain in the sector;

c. making use of relief maps, as well as diagrams and charts of the sector;

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d. interrogating members of assisting groups and local people (foresters, herdsmen, hunters, etc).

20. The outpost commander should make a study of and know the organization and methods of ~~security~~ protecting the boundary by the guards of the contiguous nations.

21. In land boundary sectors having a complex type of relief the outpost commander, with the knowledge of the chief of the detachment, marks out the boundary line using conventional markers, reference points and such which are understood only by the border troops. The reference markers should be found at some distance from the line of the boundary.

22. The base line in the outpost sector and the routes of march with schedules for the movement of details and support forces (mounted, infantry and ski troops) in different kinds of weather are set down in detail in a description of the sector (in the secret book); they are entered on the map accompanying this description.

IV. OPERATIONAL DUTIES OF OUTPOST COMMANDER

A. Missions and Importance of Operational Duties in Security of Boundary

23. The operational duties of the outpost commander are the most important means of security of the federal boundary line; for this reason the outpost commander should strive thoroughly to master the desirable qualities of an operational worker.

24. The operational duties, as performed by the outpost commander, have the following as their aim:

- a. to detect in time any attempts, planned or pending, to violate the boundary, as well as any intentions, actions, and clever contrivances employed by border violators and their accomplices;
- b. disclose routes of entry across the boundary by spies, diversionists, terrorists, and other enemies of our native land;
- c. to disclose enemy activities by espionage and other anti-Soviet elements

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in the sector under his control;

- d. to combat all forms of smuggling;
- e. thoroughly to study the sector opposite the cordon (zakordon) and our own boundary zone within the limits of the sector guarded.

B. Methods of Operational Work

25. Operational work in the outpost is carried out by means of the following:

- a. working with ~~information pertaining to the border zone~~ ^{the border information service; osvedomlenie} (pogranichnoye /
- b. army intelligence;
- c. utilization of cooperating groups and the local populace;
- d. interrogation of detained boundary violators.

26. ^{service} The work dealing with border zone information/is organized and conducted on the basis of special regulations.

27. ^{service} The primary function of border zone information/is to obtain information in the interests of securing the boundary line.

For that reason the border zone information service should stress exposure of any attempts to violate the boundary and persons who have illegally entered from beyond the cordon of guards and penetrated into the boundary zone.

28. The following constitute the military reconnaissance of the outpost commander:

- a. observation posts;
- b. observation, listening, and inspection of the terrain by boundary details;
- c. reconnaissance of an area;
- d. combat reconnaissance.

29. All personnel of the outpost conduct combat reconnaissance at all times.

30. Observation is the basic means employed by the border detail in combat reconnaissance. It is effected by a carefully organized net of concealed and exposed observation posts equipped with observation equipment and means of communication.

31. The most important and valuable information is obtained by the concealed

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observation posts.

32. Proper selection of observation post sites, constantly checking to see that they are at all times properly concealed, and the daily improvement of operating methods -- all these constitute conditions essential to successful observation.

33. Each border trooper should have mastery of the art of observation; he should be able to detect attempts to violate the boundary by noting the most insignificant signs.

34. Combat reconnaissance should be employed each time there is an encounter with a group of armed border violators.

Through such reconnaissance we determine the strength, composition, armaments, capabilities and intentions of the enemy force.

35. With the assistance of members of cooperating groups and local residents can do the outpost commander ~~in addition to doing~~ the following:

- a. establish that preparations are being made to violate the border and stop such attempts in time;
 - b. apprehend all persons who have arrived from beyond the cordon, or those who have penetrated into the border zone illegally;
 - c. strengthen his military force for the purpose of conducting an operation involving search for and apprehension of border violators, both the ones who have penetrated across the boundary from the adjacent foreign country as well as those who have entered from our own rear with the idea of going into ~~the~~ foreign territory;
 - d. ensure observation of the most probable routes of movement of border violators;
36. Interrogation of local residents has the following as its aim:
- a. exposure of border violators and suspicious elements in the boundary zone;
 - b. determining whether there are any preparations afoot to violate the border;
 - c. obtaining facts concerning border violators and whether there are any persons who have ~~intentionally~~ violated border regulations;
 - d. determining whether any physical changes have occurred in the border zone, especially in mountainous and taiga areas.

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37. The purpose of interrogating apprehended border violators is as follows:

- a. To learn the circumstances leading to and surrounding the preparations made to violate the boundary;
- b. To learn the methods and tricks used by border violators and by their accomplices;
- c. to determine whether other persons are involved in attempts to violate the border;
- d. to procure information concerning the nearest sector of the contiguous border zone.

C. PRINCIPLES OF OPERATIONAL WORK

The following are the more important principles of operational work:

- a. preservation of strict secrecy;
- b. studying, comparing, and thoroughly checking the information coming in from the various sources;

39. The outpost commander carries out and is responsible for the operational work in his sector; in the event of his absence such responsibilities are assumed by a person designated by the sector commandant.

40. The outpost commander's deputy is obligated to study the methods used in operational work; under the direction of the outpost commander he is to take an active part in such work for the purpose of acquiring practical skills.

41. The detachment commander determines the scope and character of the operational work of the outpost commander's deputy.

V. ORGANIZATION OF BORDER SECURITY IN OUTPOST SECTOR

42. Proper organization of the security of the boundary in an outpost sector should:

- a. ensure uninterrupted protection of the boundary, insofar as time is concerned, so that boundary security may not be discontinued under any conditions;
- b. ensure uninterrupted protection of the boundary, insofar as space is con-

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cerned, by disposing the details and other forces and means in such a manner that no one sector be excluded from observation or cover;

c. ensure depth, that is, the security is organized on the principle of distributing the forces and means not only along the line of the border, but also the throughout its entire depth of the sector protected;

d. ensure flexibility in operations involving protection of the boundary, with the exclusion/fixed or established patterns, that is to say, one should avoid the used of the same methods of security, over and over again, without taking into account existing circumstances and changes in the situation;

e. ensure adequate camouflage and concealment of all means used to protect the sector, and the extensive utilization of signalling devices.

In the case of extended sectors where there are few personnel, uninterrupted security by border details is provided for the sectors and points which are of greatest importance strategically; under such circumstances the border information service (pogranichnoye osvedomlenie) and cooperating groups (brigada sodeistviya) assume prime importance. (assisting brigades -- brigada sodeistviya?)

43. Boundary security in the outpost area consists of the following:

a. collection, study, and summarization of information about the situation and reporting such information to the commandant on time;

b. proper evaluation of the situation, the ability to anticipate possible boundary violations, and knowing the probable areas and points where such violations are apt to occur;

c. adopting a resolution, conformant with the situation, for organizing security of the boundary line, and the proper disposition of outpost personnel in protecting the boundary;

d. assigning tasks to border details and other active groups;

e. properly organizing cooperation with adequate communications within the outpost sector, as well as between sectors;

f. making a check to determine whether groups and individuals are properly carrying out their duties and that border regulations are being properly observed;

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- g. responding quickly to changes in the situation;
- h. rapid and effective organization of detention and/or pursuit of border violators;
- i. combatting enemy forces which have forced their way into USSR territory;
- j. immediately reporting to headquarters any events that transpired along the border line and in the boundary zone, and passing on information to neighboring outposts;
- k. by providing material, technical, medical and sanitary services for the outpost.

44. The situation in an outpost sector consists of the following elements:

1. The enemy (border violators, spies, diversionists, terrorists, bandits, smugglers, accomplices of violators; other elements inimical to the USSR; military groups and bandit gangs attempting to penetrate into the territory of the USSR).

The enemy is evaluated from the point of view of known or alleged activities connected with border violations; in such an evaluation one should also consider the areas where violations are to occur and the means which will be employed.

2. Local population (places of work near the boundary line, on our side and on the other side, and the movement of river craft along water boundaries).

The local populace are evaluated from the point of view of rendering aid in stopping boundary violators, as well as in assisting in boundary violations.

3. The terrain (relief, type of growth, type ground, and barriers).

The terrain is evaluated with regard to its condition at a given time, its condition in aiding border violators and border details to operate in the various points and sectors.

4. Time of day and year and weather conditions.

The time of day and year and the condition of the weather are evaluated from the standpoint of the effect they have on the activities of border violators and border details.

5. Own forces and means.

45. The outpost commander collects and summarizes information about the situa-

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tion in accordance with the following:

1. The outpost commander personally gathers information concerning attempts to violate the border from the border information service (pogranichnoye osvedomlenie), by interrogating any border violators who have been apprehended and detained, and from the sector commandant.

Preparations to violate the boundary from the adjacent territory can be detected through carefully organized observation and evaluation of observation data, as well as by signs disclosed by border details through observation.

2. He receives information about changes in the terrain by making a personal trip through the sector, from reports submitted by service details, and through interrogation of local inhabitants.

3. He receives weather forecasts from the commandant's headquarters.

4. He comes to know his own forces and means by personally contacting the personnel of the outpost and the assisting brigades (brigady sodeistviya); and he checks, through observation, the condition of the service animals and technical equipment.

46. When ordered by the sector commandant to organize border security for the following 24-hour period, the outpost commander studies the order and then evaluates the situation.

47. On the receipt of information regarding preparations by parties to violate the boundary, the outpost commander takes into consideration:

- a. the number, composition, intentions, character of intended actions, and the direction of movement of the alleged border violators;
- b. the effect on such actions by the terrain, the time of day, and the weather, and the effects of these elements on his own border detachments;
- c. the condition of border outpost personnel and assisting brigades, as well as the condition of the animals and technical equipment, and the opportunities to utilize supporting forces and means of the Red Army and Navy.

If possible, the outpost commander should make a trip through the sector to determine the best places for disposing his details, and to consider the best routes

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over which they might be moved and contact with them established.

The outpost commander will place great stress on the matter of organizing dependable communication with details sent to the area where the border violation is believed likely to occur.

48. In absence of concrete data about preparations to violate the boundary, the outpost commander will study the information on hand together with previous border violation cases; he will carefully evaluate the terrain, the time and weather conditions; he will take into account tricks employed by violators, local living conditions and all other essential factors pertaining to the situation in the sector; on the basis of such considerations he will determine where and when the violators might be expected to appear, and will dispose his service details accordingly. Toward this end the outpost commanders are obligated, through a personal reconnaissance, systematically to determine the most convenient points where to dispose the border details and outline the routes of their movement during the various periods of the 24-hour day and under varying conditions of weather and light.

49. In evaluating his own forces and means, the outpost commander should:

- a. determine the size and number of details and when they should be ordered to the field to protect the outpost sector; he should determine which details are to be sent out at a given time and who will be the senior men in the border details; what camouflage ~~and~~ measures should be employed and the type of signals to be employed; and how cooperations should be organized;
- b. determine the composition of the assisting brigades and what missions they will perform, as well as the form of support to request from the Red Army and Navy;
- c. determine the system of disposition of outpost details in the areas of contact of contiguous sectors, and which directions will be covered by the details of the reserve outpost;
- d. determine the most effective manner of employing service dogs and technical equipment;
- e. determine which border regulations are most effective as far as protection

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of the border at a given time is concerned.

50. After sizing up the mission assigned by the sector commandant and making the appropriate conclusion, the outpost commander draws up his decision for the protection of the boundary not later than 1800 hours in which he determines the following:

- a. which points and directions will be of the utmost importance at any given time;
- b. the number of border guards required and the time when they can be assigned to various border details, and the number required to guard outpost headquarters;
- c. which directions will be covered by which type details at a given time; when and how the control tracking zone will be checked; and which kind of signal devices should be employed;
- d. how cooperation between the details will be organized;
- e. the ways and means for establishing contact between the outpost proper and each of the border details, and between each of the details; the basic and duplicate means of communication, as well as the reserve of communications and signals means;
- f. which directions and points will be covered by the assisting brigades at given times and for how long a period, and what manner of tasks must be assigned to whom;
- g. how to utilize the service dogs and the technical means of security;
- h. the nature of the tasks to be assigned to the border information service (pogranichnoye osvedomlenie) and to the observation posts;
- i. what forces and means must be provided to ensure security of the area of contact between two sectors;
- j. what measures must be put into effect to ensure observance of border regulations;
- k. what sort of plan must be drawn up to check the work of the details and assisting brigades;
- l. the type of weapons, equipment and other means to be used in providing the details;

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- m. the plan of action to be followed in the event the outpost is attacked;
- n. the order of the day and own plan of work.

51. In making his decision for organizing security of the boundary the outpost commander should make provision for a careful selection of border troopers for each detail.

He should take into consideration the individual qualities of each trooper, especially his moral qualities, endurance, acuteness of vision and hearing, and experience in the border service.

Details made up of the most experienced border troopers should be assigned to the most important points.

Special attention should be devoted to the selection of the senior men of the border details.

52. The decision of the outpost commander should be logged in the border service book in the form of a boundary security plan for the 24-hour period.

The boundary security plan should be brief and not complicated by points of second-degree importance.

53. After drawing up the security plan the outpost commander reports to the sector commandant at an established time (by encoded telephone report) indicating his decision; if such is not subjected to change by the commandant, he proceeds with its execution.

In case he cannot contact the commandant, he proceeds to execute the plan and will report the decision made at the first opportunity.

54. The outpost commander will acquaint his deputy and assistants with the text of the security plan and will assign appropriate tasks to each of them.

He gives the following preliminary instructions to the outpost duty officer and to the outpost top sergeant:

- a. what type detail should be prepared at a given time to take over the duty, and the type uniform to be worn;
- b. what type weapons, accoutrements, and equipment should be taken by each detail;

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c. which details will be dispatched to the border line by the outpost commander himself and which ones by his second-in-command;

d. other instructions resulting from the border security plan.

He gives instructions to the outpost signalman about preparing the communications equipment.

At the same time the outpost commander gives instructions to the duty officer and duty sergeant concerning the order of the day for the following day.

55. At a time designated in the order of the day, the outpost commander will hold the daily muster during which he sets forth the following:

- the general situation prevailing in the sector of the outpost;
- which border troopers will go on border security duty at which time;
- which personnel will act as the standby group and where they shall take up their station;
- the plan of action to be followed in the event of a surprise attack on the outpost, in case of fire, and if the air raid signal is given.

All outpost personnel will report with weapons for the muster roll, including such other elements as might be temporarily attached or present at the outpost.

56. During the time of the muster the outpost commander will read to the men the order from the higher commander, summarize the accomplishments of the preceding day as performed within the outpost sector and the fulfillment of the established business of the day in the sub-unit; he cites favorable and unfavorable criticisms of individuals, issues the necessary instructions, and indicates which men are to get liberty.

57. The outpost commander issues the order to the border details (for the protection of the boundary) in service headquarters immediately before they depart for duty in the field.

None of the border troopers is to know what the nature of his mission is to be prior to his departure into the sector.

He will announce through the duty office at the outpost what the makeup of the detail will be, which men will belong to which group, and who will be the

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senior man in each group; all this will be done 30 minutes prior to departure for the sector.

58. The outpost commander should see to it that men assigned to a detail should get the required amount of sleep, be properly fed, and fully prepared to carry out their duties in the border detail in an alert manner.

59. In issuing a field order to the detail, the individual dispatching such a detail should check on the health and physical condition of each ^{man} checking his weapon, ammunition, equipment, uniform, and whether he has his individual package with him.

In checking the weapon special attention is directed to the proper functioning of the breech mechanism of the rifle and submachine gun, and whether the grenades are in proper working order.

are mentioned:

Following this, an order is issued in which the following ~~is indicated~~

- a. information about the enemy (information essential for each particular detail), the new uses and methods he employs, and the sectors and directions which require special attention;
- b. location and routes of movements of neighboring details (in the case of details which are assigned to operate on the flanks he announces the point of disposition of details of the neighboring outposts); the location and nature of work carried out by military service men and local inhabitants within the vicinity of the boundary;
- c. type detail, its period of duty and where it is to be stationed (if it is to be replaced, indicates by whom) security sector, combat mission, route or direction of movement, time to be spent in travel, points of halt; in special cases it ~~mentions~~ mentions the order of movement, disposition, method of operation, and procedures followed in utilizing signal devices;
- d. procedures followed in cooperating with neighboring details;
- e. methods of communication with outpost and neighboring details, how to proceed in case some of the communications equipment fails to operate, alert signal, the type of support which will be available and at which time, operating procedures in the event the outpost is attacked;

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f. Passwords, responses, identification marks, and, in the case of details operating on the flanks, the identifying marks of the neighboring details;

g. designation of senior man in detail.

In the interests of better cooperation between the border details it is permissible simultaneously to instruct and dispatch two or more details.

In giving the field order, use is made of diagrams, maps, and relief plans of the outpost sector.

The outpost commander should give his orders clearly and distinctly in order that the personnel of the detail may understand it correctly.

After giving the field order, the outpost commander checks to determine whether the border detail have learned the route of march, the rules pertaining to the use of the weapons, as well as the alert signals, passwords, replies, identification markings, the points where signalling devices are located; if the men carry watches, he synchronizes the time.

After determining whether the detail is prepared to take over the duty the outpost commander orders the senior man of the detail to proceed with the execution of the order. He indicates in the border service log book the time of departure of the detail.

60. At the time when the field order is given to the detail, it is permissible for other people to be present, such as: the outpost duty officer and such persons who are appointed to check the duty performance of the border details.

61. The outpost commander or some other officer or non coms appointed by him go to the points where the assisting brigades are located for the purpose of giving the instructions.

The transmission of verbal and written instructions to the assisting brigades may devolve upon the senior patrolman.

62. On the receipt of information necessitating an alteration of the security plan, the outpost commander again evaluates the situation, makes an appropriate decision, enters changes in the effective boundary security plan for the day or draws up a new plan (in the event of the latter, he reports the fact to the sector commandant).

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63. The order of organizing the service and each day's results are entered in the boundary service log.

VI. CAMOUFLAGE

64. The employment of camouflage in the border area is an essential condition for the successful execution of tasks connected with the protection of the national boundary.

The purpose of camouflage:

- a. to conceal the existing system of security of the national boundary from observation;
- b. to conceal the border details from observation by border violators;
- c. to ensure surprise for the actions of our border troopers as they act to capture border violators.

65. Good camouflage discipline among border details is attained through the following:

- a. daily training all personnel in the practical procedures of camouflage, and the methods of utilizing the terrain for this purpose;
- b. making a daily study of the ways and means of camouflage employed by border violators;
- c. by providing standard camouflage equipment, keeping such equipment in the proper condition, and by using the camouflage means at hand;
- d. making daily checks of the camouflage discipline observed by duty details while they are in motion and when at their post.

66. In order to improve camouflage practices it is desirable to practice moving simulating details through the terrain to some given point and then having these details change their location without being observed.

67. Daily duty details moving off to sectors lacking covered approaches should depart before dawn and continue to carry out the duty until darkness.

68. The ways and means of camouflaging border troops are the subject of con-

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stant study by border violators and their accomplices. For this reason, such camouflage practices should be changed as often as possible.

It is not a difficult matter to keep under observation a border detail which has exposed or revealed itself. For that reason ~~the~~ ~~border~~ border details on duty should commence employing camouflage discipline the instant they leave the outpost headquarters area.

69. It is especially important to ~~ensure~~ to carry out under concealment all those steps dealing with reinforcement of troops at such times when double security measures along the border prevail.

VII SENIOR MEN OF BORDER DETAILS

70. The success of a border detail's actions against border violators is governed, for the most part, by the quality and training as well as the experience of the senior men.

The senior men of border details are selected by the outpost commander and passed on by the sector commandant.

71. Senior men are selected from among border troopers with two or three years of service, who have manifested initiative and know the sector terrain well, -- men capable of making the proper ~~decisions~~ decisions quickly, and who can ~~act~~ act with daring, cleverness, and decisiveness.

72. Senior men of border details are trained in the overall system of training holding given to privates and non coms of border troops and by ~~extending~~ ~~ext~~ short term refresher training sessions at the commandants headquarters.

It is necessary to practice working out problems with them in the field, on diagrams dealing with the activities of details and cooperation between border details, and to analyze actions, both good and bad procedures, as performed by the details.

The principal method of training senior border details is training and educating them in service procedures on the boundary under the immediate direction of the outpost commander.

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73. The officers and non coms of the outpost should constantly strive to enhance the authority of the senior men of the details while ~~their~~ they are ~~improving~~ and on duty, while undergoing ~~their~~ training; they should penalize such border troopers who ignore the orders and instructions of the senior men of the details at the time they are members of such details.

74. The outpost commandery should carry a service record on each man (Kartochka ucheta pogranichnoi sluzhby) in which they will make a record of the service, any detentions they might have made of border violators, data characterizing the good and unfavorable aspects of the senior man of the border detail, as well as their good and aspects of the performances of the senior man as well as the details headed by him while on duty protecting the border.

75. The service performance notations on the senior man of the border detail are entered by the outpost commander twice a year -- on the first of January and June.

The descriptive notations are made in an arbitrary form, but they embody all data which characterize the manner in which the senior man of the detail performed his duties as embodied under articles 37 and 38 in the manual "Instructions Concerning the Duties of the Border Detail".

76. All documents bearing on the senior men of border details indicated in articles 75 and 74 of this manual of instructions are kept in their personal dossiers.

77. When a senior man is transferred from the outpost to another unit of the border forces his personal dossier is sent to his next headquarters.

78. Senior men who have demonstrated good qualities while on duty protecting the national boundary can be nominated for promotion, by way of their outpost commander, to the rank of private first class and junior sergeant.

79. Senior men of border details who have been unable to handle the assignments given to them must be removed from their duty as such.

Such removal from the ~~rank~~ ranks of senior men of border details is done by the outpost commander by approval of commandant of the sector.

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VIII PROTECTION OF BORDER UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS

A. Border Security in Winter

80. The following factors must be taken into account when organizing border security in the winter time:

a. Aquatic areas which freeze over, swamps, and terrain which is inaccessible in summer can readily be traversed in the winter; in consequence of this, bridges and ~~river~~ crossings lose their former importance. In the case of some of the swamps, rivers, and lakes the central areas are covered with thin layers of ice and snow which constitute a source of great danger. It is therefore difficult to negotiate water barriers during the time when the ice is melting or breaking up.

b. Some of the places lose ~~the~~ ^{their} value ^{as} of concealed approaches to the boundary and are covered by deep snow, thereby making it difficult to traverse them; many mountain passes may be shut off; traffic is shifted from the summer roads and trails to the winter paths of travel.

c. Snow on the ground makes it easier to detect tracks of border violators and to track the violators down; however, snowstorms and blizzards destroy the tracks.

d. Agricultural work in the field ceases; there is a great deal of activity in lumbering and in hunting wild game; new points of access for procuring water are established in the river and lake sectors.

e. Border violators change their techniques, selecting the shortest routes to reach the beaten trails and roads leading to populated centers; ~~and~~ they make use of forest lodges, huts and the like for their halting places.

f. Border violators make use of skis, white camouflaging robes; they attempt to cross the border during snowstorms and in foggy weather.

g. Border troopers equipped with skis have a chance to move with greater speed and maneuver about more effectively; they can place themselves in a more advantageous position as far as the border violators are concerned.

h. Frozen ground does not ~~serve~~ ~~as~~ as a medium for the impression of distinct footprints.

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81. In the event of cold weather and after snowstorms the outpost commander must:

- a. make a careful study of all changes in the appearance of the terrain and take such changes into account in organizing boundary security; he should make a sketch of the sector effective for the winter period;
- b. give detailed instructions in the field to all personnel of changes which had taken place, pointing out to them those objects which serve as reference points during the winter season; where the terrain consists largely of steppes and lakes he will set up artificial check points; he will check to determine whether all personnel have knowledge of the points where the boundary can be crossed;
- c. determine the directions along which local people will travel in winter and see to it that these roads are kept in a passable condition;
- d. see that the routes used by border details and the roads leading to neighboring outposts and to the commandant's headquarters are kept in a passable condition;
- e. establish the procedures to be followed regarding the use of waters of boundary forming lakes and rivers during the winter period;
- f. must organize the assisting brigades in the lumbering areas and other places where regular winter time projects are conducted;
- g. carry out special exercises with his senior men of the details dealing with their activities during the winter time; he will point out the peculiarities of the work of the winter period.

82. Three ski trails should be blazed in the sector following a heavy snowfall. One will be a control ski path in the vicinity of the boundary line which will connect with the control ski trails of the neighboring outposts; another will be the patrol ski trail located at a sufficient distance from the boundary so that it may not be seen from the bordering country; and the third will serve as the rear area patrol ski trail.

The outpost commander will take an active part in laying out these trails.

The sector commandant will supervise the connecting of the ski trails at the

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junction between adjacent sectors (this work may also be supervised by an officer from the staff of the detachment).

83. Travel over the control ski trail is permissible for details when they investigate tracks and suspicious signs along the border; standby or emergency personnel are also authorized to use it.

84. The patrol ski trail is the one which is mainly used by the duty details.

The zone formed by the control and patrol ski trails serves as the control and tracking zone; the snow cover in this area may be disturbed only in an emergency.

The control and tracking zone is checked by all details which move along the patrol ski trail.

85. The rear area ski trail is also set up to control for tracks or footprints. Service details move along this trail in anticipation of border violations from our rear.

The rear area patrol ski trail is laid out through a covered area in the depths of the outpost sector in such a manner that it may be possible to ward off border violators from penetrating through the forward cordon as they are pursued. The distance of this trail from the boundary line will depend on the location of populated centers and passable roads; it should not hinder the daily activities of the local populace.

In some instances where the populated center may be located close to the line of the boundary it may not be necessary to have a rear patrol ski trail.

Several side trail are laid out from the ~~main~~ rear patrol ski trail toward the main patrol ski trail and to the rear; these are laid off in a straight line.

The ski trail are put into condition after each blizzard and snowfall.

86. Any tracks going across the control and tracking zone which are not noted by an established conventional symbol should be investigated regardless how old such tracks may be. If tracks are found coming from the other side of the line and returning there the detail should make a careful inspection of the immediate area to establish if there is another track or footprint leading away from the one found in the direction of our rear along the nearby ~~main~~ road.

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87. The outpost commander should ensure discipline of travel on skis, avoiding any departures from the main trail not connected with actual performance of duty.

Any departures from the ski trail made while engaged in border security work should be designated by a conventional mark recognized by all personnel connected with the outpost.

These conventional markings used to indicate departures from the trail should be changed periodically.

The outpost commander must see to it that no one of the ski trails be trespassed by the local inhabitants without his knowledge.

In case it is necessary that some kind of urgent work be done in the control and tracking zone by the local populace, -- work like the removal of hay or wood -- such may be carried out under the observation and supervision of the border details at definite time; following this, the tracks and footprints are swept down or marked out with conventional signs and further access to this zone is stopped.

88. All details should be carefully camouflaged: the men/with camouflaging robes, while horses and dogs are camouflaged by heavy type white cloth. On sunny days all personnel must be provided with sun glasses.

89. Night duty details should be sent out on ~~their~~ their patrols when it is actually dark.

90. One of the important tasks of the officers is to see that the personnel are in good physical condition and in a state of combat readiness. The following measures should be taken to prevent the men from being unduly exposed to the effects of cold weather: issuing warm clothing on time, providing salves to be applied to parts of the body which have been exposed to the cold, wrapping the legs and feet with newspapers, etc; during extremely cold weather border troopers should be fed concentrated rations, and on special occasions should be provided with provisions.

The amount of time spent with the duty detail in extremely cold weather should be reduced.

91. Special care should be taken in the preparation and care of weapons; before departure on patrol the grease should be completely wiped off the guns.

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The horses should be shod (all four feet), and cleats should be replaced on time. In sectors where the ice is not covered by snow as well as in mountainous regions it is important that the horseshoes be provided with three cleats each.

92. All duty details should make use of skis as much as possible. Where the sector is very extensive the duty details travel through the area serviced in aerosleds.

93. Ski patrols should travel along the ski trail in column of troopers, carefully scanning the snow on both sides for evidences of border trespassers.

94. During such time of emergency along the border zone, when the possibility of enemy-organized ambush exists, the duty details should depart from the ski trail and travel along new paths some distance away from the old ski trail. Such places as clumps of bushes, rock outcroppings and clumps of canes along the river boundaries and on islands, (places favorable for an enemy ambush) should be by-passed, traveling by bounds (leapfrogging); in doing so, one portion of the duty detail moves across the open area under the cover of another group which has prepared itself for action.

95. When using service dogs it should be borne in mind that the animals should be well fed during cold weather; in the case of duty details ~~xxxx~~ which are not in motion the animals should be covered with blankets made of horse-cloth.

96. Observation posts and pickets are set up in such sectors where the boundary line passes across lakes, gulfs and rivers -- areas in which vast spaces are placed under observation when the waters freeze (the outpost pickets and observation groups are set up on the ice). Heated, portable huts, well camouflaged in keeping with the background, are prepared in advance to accommodate the personnel of the observation and picket groups.

97. During the winter season, non moving duty details should be accommodated in hunter's lodges, earthen dugouts, and other types of huts in defiles along the probable routes taken by border violators.

Duty details sent out during blizzards and heavy snowstorms should be reinforced and the number of details increased.

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98. Non moving duty details can make use of natural bedding materials locally available to keep warm in extremely cold weather.

99. With the advent of winter the outpost commander should check his sketches describing the visibility and hearing in the sector; he informs all personnel of any changes which might be introduced.

100. For purposes of camouflage signalling installations should be painted white.

It is necessary carefully to check the condition of the signal devices and barriers following blizzards and heavy snowfalls and all discrepancies or shortcomings corrected forthwith.

B. PROTECTING THE BORDER AT NIGHT AND DURING FOGGY CONDITIONS

101. Night duty is a regular feature of the border troops. They should be so trained as to be able to operate with equal facility at night. Night offers concealment for the movement and disposition of service details, ensures surprise in swooping down on border violators, and aids in effecting a successful action against superior enemy forces.

Night also aids border violators to cross the boundary, making it easier for them to take concealment when they run into the border troops.

102. The density of the security force along the boundary is increased at night -- a larger number of outpost personnel are on duty.

103. Successful night operations are ensured by the following:

- a. by knowing thoroughly the terrain in one's own sector;
- b. by being able to discern through well developed hearing signs of movement by man by such signs as snapping twigs, rustling of branches, splashing of water, sound of human voices, sounds of frightened birds, animals, etc;
- c. by being able to get bearings in the field during night time without error, being able to fire with accuracy at silhouettes, determining the source of sounds, during darkness and under artificial lighting conditions;

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d. by being expert in the use of the submachine gun, rifle, cold weapons, and the hand grenade;

e. by indulging constantly in training for night action by drilling during darkness using light signals and illuminating means.

104. ~~Border~~ Duty details should move without making any noise; they should make halts to listen at ~~greater~~ more frequent intervals than during daytime. In moonlit nights they should move along in the shade of local objects, passing through the lighted or bright areas very quickly. When disposing personnel around for the purpose of conducting observation it is important to select low lying spots, bearing in mind that it is easier to observe from the lower to the upper points than vice versa during the night. The range of aimed fire is decreased at night; the submachine gun is the most important weapon as are the bayonet and the hand grenade. For this reason it is important to permit the enemy to approach the place of concealment as much as possible, regardless of the numerical superiority of the enemy. In firing at, stopping, and while pursuing border violators it is necessary to make use of illuminating rockets; tracer ammunition is used for cooperated action between duty details, and for marking out the directions along which supporting forces are moving.

Care should be exercised in using rockets and firing tracer ammunition, bearing in mind that if these means are used to excess, especially during the pursuit, they will reveal the point of location or movement of the duty details; in this manner, they will avoid contact with the border troops.

As a rule, rockets are used when weapons are employed; they are used to a limited extent during the pursuit.

105. A thick haze creates conditions which closely approximate night conditions; for that reason, border troops operate as though it were night.

106. Border troopers should be trained to operate the signal devices at the various points of the sector during night time with great precision when the boundary is to be violated from our rear; whichever way the violators travel, however, the basic element, as far as the duty details are concerned, is decisiveness.

A successful outcome will be determined by the proper use of fire and maneuver, as well as illumination of the terrain by rockets.

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107. When definite signs of border violators are discovered at night in our rear area the border patrol will get on the trail of the violators without sounding an alarm; at the same time they will take the necessary measures to notify the outpost by secret communications means.

When the border violators are a considerable distance away from the boundary line and the chances of returning are excluded, the duty detail will sound the alarm using open means, provided it is impossible to employ the secret means of alert sounding.

108. The use of service dogs and signal devices are of great importance when protecting the border at night.

109. The control and tracking zone should be inspected as often as possible during the night to discover the tracks of border violators on time. An additional careful check of this zone should be made at dawn each day.

C. PROTECTION OF THE BOUNDARY DURING FOUL WEATHER

110. In order to take measures for the organization of security in foul weather on time, the outpost commander should ^{receive} ~~have~~ a daily weather forecast ^{for} ~~the~~ following day.

The weather forecast should be obtained from the meteorological station located in the outpost sector area via the commandant's staff.

111. The following factors should be taken into account in organizing border security during rainy weather:

a. difficulty of movement both for the border violators and border patrols due to the soft ground;

high level of water in the rivers, impassibility of fords, and the swampy condition of the low areas;

c. limited visibility and hearing conditions and greater difficulty of getting one's bearings;

d. obliteration of tracks by heavy rains;

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- e. difficulty of communication between duty details;
- f. the opportunity to capture border violators unawares.

112. Border violators will strive to take advantage of foul weather conditions. During heavy rains they will move with greater confidence dispensing with any means of camouflage, and will try to cross the border zone at a point where it is closest to the actual boundary line; they will head for road junctions and readily visible check points.

113. During periods of heavy rains the number of border patrols should be increased and the time of service of such patrols decreased.

114. The clothing worn by the duty details in such weather is a matter of the utmost importance. It should ~~afford them~~ be adequate to provide the trooper with comfort and should be such as not to interfere with his movement or to make observations and listening to suspicious sounds. Such clothing may consist of raincoats, cloaks or jackets, convenient hoods, etc.

115. The routes of march of the border patrols and the places where they are to be disposed are picked with the object of permitting the details to observe the probable paths of movement of border violators, the approaches to populated centers, and the prominent orientation marks in the terrain, as well as the probable places of concealment of the violators.

116. The number of checks made on the manner in which the patrols carry out their duties during foul weather is increased. More officers take part in the work.

117. The organization of cooperation and communications between the various duty details and communications between the details and outpost headquarters are of great importance during rainy weather.

In service areas where technical communications between details is non-existent ^{strength} it is necessary to increase the ~~total number~~ of duty details so that they be capable of independent action.

118. In foul weather measures should be taken against personnel getting respiratory ailments due to exposure; they should be issued warm clothing and all wet clothing dried thoroughly upon returning from duty with the patrol.

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D. GUARDING BOUNDARY SECTORS LYING ADJACENT TO POPULATED POINTS

119. The following should be taken into account when organizing security of a boundary sector lying adjacent to a populated center:

- a. convenience of concealed approach by border violators to line of boundary and rapid transit across same;
- b. opportunity for contact between border violators on both sides of the line by means of various kinds of signals and tricks;
- c. the opportunity of a surprise raid on border violators by making proper use of terrain objects for camouflage;
- d. favorable conditions for enlisting the aid of assisting brigades in detecting and detaining border violators.

120. Extensive use is made of the border information service (pogranichnoye usvedomlenie), assisting brigades, and night guards in the populated town or city proper in order to expose border violators and their accomplices.

121. To impede the movement of border violators across the boundary, the side of the town facing the boundary is equipped with barbed wire, fences, and other obstacles. Passages through barriers leading to points where water is obtained are under the constant scrutiny of the patrols.

122. It is desirable to set up listening posts along the paths of probable movement of border violators in the rear of the town and in the town proper.

123. The duty detail observes everything that takes place in town. All suspicious signs should immediately invite the attention of the observers -- things like lights in windows at unseemly hours, the setting or hanging of various kinds of objects in the windows, the barking of dogs, sounds of footsteps, whistles, conversations between people, and the like, especially if done at night.

124. When a duty detail is stationed in a town it is wise to make use of orchards, gardens, openings in the sides of buildings, garrets of deserted houses, barns, and other places convenient for conducting observation in secret.

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If necessary the duty detail maintains uninterrupted observation of the suspicious object, reporting to the outpost commander by secret communications means. The detail undertakes independent action only if there is a threat of a border violation.

125. It is recommended that the signal devices ~~be~~ employed be of the portable type. Stationary signal equipment should be carefully camouflaged from prying eyes and their location changed as frequently as possible.

126. Properly organized and constantly controlled border regulations and procedures should cramp the activities of border violators. The outpost commander should at all times ~~ensure himself~~ see to it that border regulations be observed, and that the towns in his sector be watched as closely as possible.

E. GUARDING WOODED SECTORS OF THE BOUNDARY LINE

127. Forests, areas covered with bushes and reeds render observation difficult, restrict the movement of duty details when pursuing border violators and when using weapons, and make it difficult to maintain communication; but at the same time they make it possible for the patrols to move under concealment and to take a position; such terrain also makes it possible to use obstacles, signal devices, and the like, and thereby create conditions favorable for surprise actions in arresting border violators.

128. The following measures are taken to provide greater ease in guarding the boundary line:

- a. A band of the forest or bushy area is chopped out along the boundary line;
- b. clearings and paths are chopped out and cleared for the use of the patrols while corduroy roads or bridges are constructed across swamps and rivers;
- c. the following type obstacles are set up along the probable routes of movement of border violators: abatis, road blocks, barbed wire entanglements, flooring of dried branches, etc;

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d. observation posts are set up on poles and in the trees;

e. reference or orientation marks are made along the routes of movement of the patrols and trees are blazed along certain other directions; the paths and roads over which the patrols travel are cleared of bushes, stumps, roots and stones.

129. Personnel involved in guarding forested sectors of the boundary zone should make a careful study of all the rear approaches to the boundary; they should know the places which are convenient for use as passages and as halting places by border violators in the forest; they should be able to get their bearings in the forest or taiga at night and track down border violators.

130. Specially trained, durable horses, maintained in a state of constant readiness, should be kept in outposts located in the taiga regions for the purpose of moving standby and reserve groups to points where needed.

131. In organizing his services the outpost commander should take the following into account:

- a. while moving through a forest, border violators most frequently travel near clearings, pathways, and roads, using them as orientation features;
- b. for concealment purposes, violators make use of forest lodges, huts, and dugouts;
- c. border violators will hide in trees when pursued;
- d. the forest floor of moss and decayed leaves is not conducive to the making of footprints, especially in dry weather.

132. Border troopers serving in a forested sector should be trained to climb trees, be able to use trees as observation posts, conduct observation and fire from trees, and be able to travel in different azimuthal directions.

133. Special attention is given to the perfecting of sound and visual signals from the depths of the sector.

It is recommended that points of land rising above the surrounding area be used as places from which to send out light signals.

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F. GUARDING MOUNTAINOUS SECTORS OF BOUNDARY

134. Border security in mountainous regions is organized taking into consideration the following elements:

- a. the number of roads and trails leading from the rear areas to the boundary line and back, as well as the number of such roads leading along the border line;
- b. in fair weather, a good view is obtained when observing from the top to the bottom; due to the good acoustics in canyons it is possible to hear border violators at a considerable distance;
- c. rises and declines should be taken into account in the interests of expeditious movement;
- d. for the most part, such areas are sparsely populated;
- e. climatic conditions vary with altitude;
- f. the season of the year and the weather have a great affect on service conditions.

135. Proper protection of a boundary area in the mountains calls for the following:

- a. thorough knowledge of the area, a systematic check of travel conditions in the different parts of the sector, and the peculiarities of mountain passes, trails, river crossings and such at the different times of the year, bearing in mind that there is no such thing as an impassible area as far as border violators are concerned;
- b. engineer and technical constructions along the boundary; improving existing roads and trails and constructing new ones; setting up reference points; building shelters to accomodate patrols at distant points; constructing wire and signal communications systems, and organizing observation posts;
- c. training border troopers for action in mountainous country.

136. Organization of boundary security in the mountains is based on holding road intersections, road junctions, trails, exits from gorges, fords and river ~~river~~ crossings by border details. Observation posts are set up and sentries posted

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during the daytime in points from which a broad view can be obtained.

137. Where the trail is narrow and in the case of defiles the border patrols are disposed in depth in two groups; the idea is to surround and detain border violators after permitting them to enter into the space between the two patrols.

The firing positions on the high points and slopes should be so disposed as to enable conducting fire not only into the space between the patrols, but also over the heads of the forward line of riflemen; the dead spaces should be covered by grenades.

138. Patrols assigned to operate in altitudes covered with snow and in the mountain passes must be equipped with snow goggles; those assigned to areas where movement is difficult should be equipped with mountain climbing gear and appropriate clothing.

G. GUARDING THE BOUNDARY IN DESERT AND STEPPE AREAS

139. Sandy deserts are characterized by the following:

- a. sparse population;
- b. relatively small number of wells, usually located far apart;
- c. poorly developed system of roads (usually poor trails) between wells;
- d. boggy or sandy terrain and changing relief (shifting sand dunes);
- e. intense heat during the summertime;
- f. difficulty of orientation;
- g. footprints remain unobscured for a long time during no wind periods thereby

making it easy to detect instances of border violation and offering a means to pursue the trespassers.

140. Border violators traveling across desert areas on horses or camels frequently approach the boundary line toward nightfall so as to cross the line in darkness; then, moving cross country during the night, they plan to reach the rear area line of wells.

141. Protection of the border in desert areas is based on the following con-

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ditions:

- a. sectors offering a good field of view are under observation in daytime by sentries situated in observation posts and outposts;
- b. listening posts are set up in the important rear points, wells or water holes and other sources of watersupply;
- c. employment of aircraft to cooperate with border patrols for the purpose of illuminating border zones, rear area wells, roads and trails;
- d. sending out border patrols on horses or in motor cars; provision should be made to transport motor vehicles by aircraft at the required points;
- e. border security is organized in accordance with night operating conditions in the event of windstorms when the visibility is lowered considerably during the daytime; great care must be exercised under such conditions that the weapons be in proper operating condition.

142. Camouflage must be practiced extensively in open steppe areas to conceal the movements and location of border patrols in the vicinity of the boundary line utilizing a system of excavations, holes, trenches, communications passages and fences.

143. Of special importance is the matter of recognizing the tracks made by border violators, determining the age of such tracks, and the ability of the border patrol to pursue for a prolonged period of time and over a considerable distance.

144. Each patrol should be provided with all essentials necessary in conducting a pursuit. They should be provided with the following:

- a. carrier pigeons;
- b. canteens and goatskin sacks filled with water in an amount of not less than one day's supply per man, horse or motor vehicle;
- c. canvas buckets and ropes for procuring water out of wells;
- d. a supply of special foodstuffs of a type which is not conducive to the production of thirst, as well as a quantity of forage for the horses equal to one day's supply;
- e. a supply of fuel and lubricants for the vehicle, colored glasses, compasses,

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and a covering hood for the machine guns.

145. The pursuit should be organized in such a manner as to intercept the border violators before they reach a populated point.

Horses should be trained for durability to withstand a prolonged chase.

Aircraft should be employed in the pursuit for the purpose of directing the border patrols in the direction of the border violators.

146. Border troopers on duty with a patrol should observe drinking regulations in a very strict manner. No one has the authority to use the water supply he carries without the permission of the senior man in the detail.

147. The horses should be trained to get along on limited amounts of water.

The horses must be provided with head bands during the heat of the day to protect them against sunstrokes.

H. GUARDING RIVER AND LAKE BOUNDARY SECTORS

148. The type of organization used in securing the river and lake sectors of the boundary depends on the width, depth and character of the river or lake, the nature of the shore line, whether islands are present and if so how ^{large} ~~long~~ they are, and the types of activities which are followed on the river or lake (navigation, fishing industries, floating logs, etc), the presence of crossing areas.

149. Border patrolmen are obligated to know exactly where the channel lies, the navigational regulations in effect, the political status of all islands, the crossing areas, fords, and mooring places, as well as any changes which take place in the characteristics of the river. In addition, border troopers should keep an active check on the level of the water in the river, the appearance of any new fording places, formation or washing away of shoals and the like.

150. An especially precise order of procedure regarding border regulations should be established along the shores of lakes and rivers governing the manner in which the rivers and lakes should be utilized.

All river craft should be registered, bearing the name of the town to which

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they belong and the registration number indicated on the sides -- all these inscriptions should be readily visible from the shore line.

Water craft should be moored in places designated for that purpose and all boats should be locked.

No water craft may depart for a trip over the lake or river without a special pass in each separate instance.

151. Rafts and boats sailing along the river are observed by border details. The outpost commander notifies the next border sector authorities in advance about the fact that his patrolmen have been observing certain craft and that such observation is to be taken up by the next outfit at the point where the two sectors abut.

Such rafts and boats are under the observation of the border troopers at points where they have tied up for the night.

152. All fords in a given sector are designated by conventional markings which should be known by all border troopers. Fords and crossings used by border troops for passing over to islands belonging to the Soviet Union are marked out with stakes.

153. Protection of river and lake sectors of the boundary is organized both on the surface of the body of water as well as along the shores of such body. Lakes and broad rivers not possessing a large number of curves or bends are observed by sentries posted in towers and high points during the daytime and by patrolmen on launches; in the case of narrow, ~~xxxxxx~~ winding rivers with a large number of islands the observation is conducted by patrols on the shore and by means of listening posts.

154. At night, in addition to the patrols, listening posts are set up on shores and in craft at crossing areas, fords, and places convenient for mooring craft.

It is important to bear in mind that where the river makes a bend toward our side we have good visibility of the water surface in both directions of the stream.

155. In the case of navigable rivers and lakes security of the boundary is based on cooperation between outpost details and the boundary cutters or launches or vessels; the tasks of the latter are assigned by the operational commander who

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has jurisdiction over the launches or vessels.

The outpost commander should be informed about the boundary line cutters or vessels operating along his sector.

The outpost commander should organize cooperation with the commanding officers of launches, such cooperation consisting of the following:

- a. mutual exchange of information regarding the tasks of the launches and the outpost details, and about everything which has been observed, as well as about any changes in the situation within the sector;
- b. assignment of tasks to shore details dealing with observation of launches and noting their signals, and signalling to the launches the results of observations made in the sector, as well as mutual support.

156. Motor boats and rowboats are used in patrolling the waters, moving duty details to isolated sectors, transferring groups to islands, allowing personnel on duty to cross deep channels, and in communicating with neighboring outposts and the commandant's headquarters. Each boat should carry signal flags and life-saving equipment.

Patrol duty on the water may not be performed using lashed logs or rafts and the like.

157. Border details sent to islands should be reinforced; they should have in their possession communicating means; if the situation become complicated and an armed clash is anticipated they are given fire support by other details located on the shores of the lake or river.

158. Border details on duty sailing along a river or lake should abide by the following rules: unless absolutely necessary they should avoid adhering to the middle of the river; they should stay close their own shore or islands near the thickets; in using the launch or motor boat at night the motor should be out occasionally, allowing the craft to drift with the stream; oars and oarlocks in the rowboat should be muffled to prevent noise; border patrol boats should sometimes be camouflaged to resemble fishing craft.

159. When drifting in a rowboat the ~~arm~~ weapons are placed under the thwarts

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in such a manner that they might be extracted readily when needed. One of the border troopers should sit in the bow, weapon in hand, and bayonet removed.

While drifting through reeds in the rowboat the ends of the weapons should not protrude beyond the side of the craft. Fire from craft, when required, should not be conducted from the standing position.

160. When carrying out border service duties on the water troopers are required to observe all floating objects; border troopers will observe all floating objects near the soviet side of the line, and any which appear suspicious should be extracted.

All sealed containers should be taken without opening them and delivered to the outpost commander, who will deliver such items to the sector commandant.

161. It should be borne in mind that border violators will often try to swim across the river camouflaging their heads with branches, baskets, and flotsam; and sometimes they even swim underwater across the entire river.

Border troopers should be acquainted with points along the shore where various objects are washed up, and where people might be brought in by the current in attempting to float across the body of water on improvised means.

162. A detail on duty on shore should carefully watch not only the shores, but also the surface of the river or lake, paying particular attention to any tracks found in the immediate area of the river shore.

In border areas along rivers and lakes where the terrain is such as to preclude the formation of a control and tracking zone, investigation of sand and grass is made to determine the presence of footsteps.

If the shore strip consists of a solid mass of bushes, reeds and the like, and does not allow of ready access for the purpose of investigation of footsteps the duty details should be sent out on their missions in flat-bottomed boats to see if border violators have left any traces in the area, or if they have used some manner of improvised crossing means; patrol aircraft may be assigned to carry out similar tasks.

In addition, such sectors may be equipped with signalling devices.

163. Estuaries of streams entering boundary forming rivers are covered by border details as densely and deeply as possible.

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163 (continued) If the estuary of such a river is quite wide and visual contact between duty details disposed at night along the shores is not possible a ~~det~~ special detail will be assigned to operate in a launch or boat in the middle of the river estuary.

Strict regulations should be organized and adhered to with regard to areas where craft are kept in streams falling into boundary forming rivers (within the limits of the outpost sector). Such rivers may not be the limiting points or boundaries between sectors.

164. The following may be used as obstacles in river sectors:

1. booms across rivers and feeding streams to prevent the passage of craft; side barriers or obstacles are provided by maintaining shore protection (the latter guard force is not maintained when ice forms or is breaking up).

The establishment of side obstructions or obstacles is permitted only by permission of the commander of district border troops.

2. Under-water obstacles to impede the movement of border violators crossing the rivers in craft or in fording areas.

Such obstacles consist of barbed wire entanglements set in the water in such a manner that the top wire is under the water level, yet very close to the surface.

Barbed wire entanglements are set up at fords, at steep declivities along the shore along important points, and at the estuaries of rivers flowing into boundary-forming rivers.

165. All outpost personnel guarding river and lake sectors should be able: to swim with a full outfit on; row a boat; and handle a boat.

166. Crossings at fords, either in mounted or dismounted formation, should be made in single file, one behind the other, and life-saving equipment must be made available.

167. The outpost commander will not authorize without the knowledge of the sector commandant work dealing with the construction and repair of barges and rafts on rivers forming the border.

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17IX. INTENSIFYING THE SECURITY OF THE BORDER

168. Security of the border in the outpost sector may be intensified by order of the commander of the border detachment, or by the commandant of the sector.

169. Intensification of border security consists in a more active type of reconnaissance work, in increasing the density of the border guards, and tightening up on border regulations.

The density of border security may be increased by the following:

- a. increasing the amount of time of duty by personnel, decreasing the amount of time devoted to training and routine activities, as well as by temporarily cancelling all leaves of border troopers;
 - b. by attaching to the outpost the reserves of the sector commandant and the commander of the detachment, or ~~to~~ elements of the Red Army or Navy, specially set aside to support the border troops;
 - c. turning over parts of the outpost sector to be secured by the reserve of the sector commandant and the chief of detachment, or turning them over to the neighboring line outpost;
 - d. making maximum use of the assisting brigade in protecting the boundary.
170. The following steps are taken during the period of intensified border security:
- a. uninterrupted military observation (voiskovoe nabludenie) is organized of all important objectives and vulnerable points; officer observation posts are set up at all important points;
 - b. as large as possible a number of border service details is invoked to provide constant cover for those regions and points along the border where a violation is expected;
 - c. the density of the security force along the rear routes and points is increased markedly;
 - d. an intensified search is conducted of border violators utilizing patrols, search groups, and assisting brigades;

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e. the control and tracking zone is checked more frequently than usual;

f. known or supposed places of concealment of border violators are subjected to sweeping raids;

g. stricter controls are exerted to see that people comply with border regulations.

Some or all of the foregoing measures are put into effect depending on the situation and the reasons for intensifying security of the border. Mandatory in any case are the activation in all sectors of operational procedures, the organization of uninterrupted military observation of all important objectives, and intensification of controls to see that all border regulations are complied with.

171. Emergency procedures during the period of intensified security of the border depend on the concrete operational situation and are governed by the length of time the emergency is in effect.

Since a great deal of effort is demanded of the border troopers, the outpost commander should organize the border security service in such a manner as to avoid overtaxing the individual border trooper in an inexpedient manner.

172. In passing over to a condition of intensified security of the boundary the outpost commander must:

1. Increase the duty hours of border troopers operating in border security details to 10 or 12 hours per day, planning not to have any man on duty in the detail for over 8 hours at a time. By order of the detachment commander, the period of duty of border troopers may be increased to ~~14~~ 16 hours. In the case of sectors having long boundaries, or when a detail occupies its position in the sector before dawn and leaves it on the advent of darkness to prevent being seen, the time of uninterrupted duty of border details is determined, depending on the operational situation, by the detachment commander.
- In separate instances, when the situation in the sector is unusually intense, personnel in details are subject to the maximum period of duty in protecting the border.
2. Increase the total number of standby men in the outpost.
- 3.

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3. Strengthen the guard around the outpost headquarters area.

4. Make more frequent inspections of patrol details operating along the border by the officers.

173. The outpost commander acts in accordance with the following when utilizing the reserves attached to him, or when employing units of the Red Army or Navy:

- personnel of attached elements are assigned to duty in the border details alongside of the border troopers, or they may be used as a part of the permanent reserve force of the outpost, such force including border troopers who have an excellent knowledge of the sector;
- the senior men of the details will always be border troops;
- the period of service of personnel of attached elements while with a detail shall not exceed that of the border troopers belonging to an outpost.

174. The introduction of an emergency security period is carefully concealed.

- not more than the usual number of border details are assigned to the sectors which are readily observed by the enemy; the composition, weapons and equipment are not changed, but such details are supported by others;
- the measures taken and the forces assigned to a detail are camouflaged so that the ~~attempts to reinforce~~ measures followed in intensifying the security may not be observed from friendly territory or from the opposite side; the attached elements should be concentrated at the outpost during the night; the amount of activity in the outpost area should be not greater than usual; the same number of border details should be sent out during the day; most of the details should leave the outpost headquarters area at night, and their rest periods should be taken in shelters within the sector;
- the steps taken to reinforce the security of the boundary and the reasons for such should not be disclosed to the assisting brigades when missions are assigned to them.

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X. PASSWORDS, REPLIES AND IDENTIFYING MARKINGS

175. To provide for mutual recognition among border troopers in the details, as well as of inspecting officials, standby men, and reserve personnel the commander of the detachment designates a common password and reply for all the details in the detachment.

Such password and reply are effective for 24 yours, effective at 2000 hours.

176. For purposes of mutual recognition among border troopers during daytime, as well as for conducting search and establishing recognition at night while observing camouflage discipline, common recognition markings are established for all sectors of the detachment by the detachment commander.

Different identifying markings are established for use during periods of light and darkness.

Such identifying markings should be changed not less frequently than twice a month in order to preserve secrecy.

177. The outpost commander announces the password, reply and identifying markings only to the border troops who will depart with a border service detail for duty within the sector, and to persons sent out to inspect the duty details.

The password, reply and identifying markings will not be imparted to any other individual.

178. Service men of the Red Army and Navy and personnel of the MVD and the MGB should be accompanied by border troopers while traveling through border sectors; the latter are given the password, reply and identifying markings.

In fortified areas and places where garrisons of the Red Army, MVD and Navy are located close to the boundary the procedures followed in using the password and reply are established by the detachment commander by agreement with the commanders of the other forces.

To avoid conflict between details of the outpost and details belonging to units of the Red Army, the MVD forces and the Navy the outpost commander should check beforehand the password and reply established for joint use for the following day with the commanders of these elements.

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179. The detail of the detachment flank outpost on duty in the sector adjacent to the neighboring detachment should know the password, reply and identifying markings established in the neighboring detachment.

180. When using the password, reply and identifying markings, border troopers should exercise care to avoid being heard by the enemy on the other side of the boundary or by strangers located in our territory.

181. It is forbidden to transmit the password, reply and to describe identifying markings by means of technical communications means without encoding them, or to write them down before departing for the sector.

XI. CHECKING THE WORK OF THE BORDER DETAILS

182. One of the indispensable conditions for ensuring proper security of the boundary is to maintain a constant check of the service details to see that they are vigilant and that they carry out their tasks in a dependable manner.

The outpost commander, his second-in-command and assistant are obligated daily to check the work of the border details. Where the sectors are from 12 to 20 km long the check is made once every 24 hours; in the case of a sector 20 to 30 km in length the check is made every two days; where the sector is over 30 km long and in areas where hills and high mountains predominate the check is made at the discretion of the chief of district forces.

Not less than one-half of the inspections or checks by officers of the outpost are made in the boundary sector areas.

183. The inspection is carried out in a systematic manner, both day and night. The check should be a surprise inspection, as far as time and place are concerned, and should be carried out repeatedly when necessary. A check is made to see whether the detail is carrying out its assigned task in a precise manner, whether it is properly located, whether it is moving and functioning as prescribed, and whether the men are vigilant. The inspecting officer should correct any errors he might have detected; he is authorized to assign additional tasks to the detail if such is required by the situation (he shoulders the responsibility for such).

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The inspecting officer should inform the commander of the outpost of any supplemental tasks he assigned to the detail in good season; he should enter such information in the border service log book.

184. Each inspecting officer or non com should be accompanied by one or two border troopers while conducting his inspection.

When outpost officers and officers from the commandant's staff conduct an inspection of the duty details they are accompanied by the outpost commander, or by some officer or non-com whom he designates.

185. When inspecting a border detail it is forbidden to sneak up to the group, to open fire, imitate border violators by their actions, to attempt to disarm the detail, to move along disregarding the detail's attempt to keep pace with the situation, or to employ other similar methods.

It is likewise forbidden to pass along for the execution of the detail all manner of memoranda and initial orders (vvodnye) which might distract their attention from the job of guarding the boundary sector.

186. When inspecting a duty detail the inspecting officer should employ all possible measures to avoid disclosing the location of the detail.

When an inspecting officer approaches a duty detail and the latter gives the identifying sign he must hail or challenge the group, offer the password and demand the reply.

187. Any border trooper caught asleep at his post while with the border detail is removed from the border security force and replaced by another trooper.

188. When an inspecting officer finds that a border detail is not in its assigned position he automatically assumes the task of guarding that section simultaneously sounding the alarm and immediately conducting a search of the immediate vicinity. Upon the arrival of the alarm or stand by group the inspecting officer takes the necessary measures to locate the border detail.

189. On returning to the outpost headquarters the inspecting officer should make a record of the results of the inspection in the border service book; these remarks should be signed by him with an indication of his rank and duty post.

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XII. ACTIONS TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO ALARMS AND SIGNALS

190. When the alarm is sounded the outpost is immediately brought into a state of combat readiness.

The alarm is sounded under the following conditions:

- a. when the following signals are received from the border area, "Hasten to our assistance", and "Violators have broken into our rear";
- b. when aircraft are noted to be violating the boundary line;
- c. when the outpost is subjected to an attack;
- d. when fire or some other elemental catastrophe has occurred at the outpost.

191. The following signals and commands are used in such cases:

1. Those given in the border sector and directed to the outpost:
 - a. "Calling the alarm or standby group";
 - b. "Hasten to our assistance";
 - c. "Calling the officer";
 - d. "Violators have broken through to our rear";
 - e. "Air alert".
2. Signals raised at the outpost and directed to the sector:
 - a. "Alert has been sounded";
 - b. "All hands report to outpost headquarters";
 - c. "Defend the sector".
3. Signals sounded at the outpost:
 - a. "Take arms";
 - b. "Air";
 - c. "Fire";
 - d. "On Guard".

or detachment

192. The outpost/commander establishes the method for giving signals by all outposts of the sector twice a year (for the summer and winter periods).

Exceptions may be made in the case of details operating under special conditions which affect the transmission and receipt of alarm signals.

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193. The signal, "Standby group report", is given when border violators are detained, when one or more border troopers of the detail have become ill, and in other instances when the detail requires assistance, but not the support of the outpost reserve force.

194. The signal, "Hasten to our assistance" is given when border violators have been engaged in an action.

195. The signal, "Call the officer", is given if tracks are found indicating violation of the border, if certain goods are found indicating that they have been brought across the border or are about to be moved across the border, when border markers have been damaged or have disappeared, and in all other instances where the senior man of the detail finds it difficult to make an independent decision.

196. The signal, "Border violators have broken through to our rear", is given when there is definite evidence that trespassers have penetrated to the rear of the sector controlled by the outpost.

197. The signals given from the sector, "Calling the alarm or standby group", "Hasten to our assistance", "Violators have broken through to our rear", "Calling the officer" require that a dog service instructor, accompanied by a search dog, accompany the responding person or group to the point where a certain event has transpired.

198. The signal "Air" is given when aircraft are seen to be violating the ~~border~~ border or some restricted zone.

199. The signal "Alarm adopted" is given from the outpost to the sector in response to any alarm signal given from the border.

200. The signal, "All hands report to outpost headquarters", is transmitted to the sector only in the event of a surprise attack by the enemy on the outpost and under conditions where the outpost reserve is inadequate to repulse the attack.

201. The signal, "Defend the sector", is given in case the enemy makes a sudden intrusion into the outpost sector.

202. The command, "On guard" is given ~~to~~ by the duty officer of the outpost or by the border troopers who first detected attempts by the enemy to attack the outpost.

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203. The signal "fire" is given at the outpost headquarters by the first border trooper who detected the fire; after giving such signal the individual will immediately take the necessary measures to put out the fire.

The fire detail quickly assembles the fire fighting equipment and operates in accordance with the instructions carried on the fire bill.

The outpost commander is obligated quickly to distribute the personnel and equipment in accordance with the situation and to direct the work of putting out the fire.

204. The following types of alert signals may be issued:

a. secret signals, sounded in such a manner so as to be unnoticed by outsiders (electric bells, telephone, radio signalling devices, etc., as well as by using carrier pigeons and service dogs);

b. open signals, those visible and audible to outsiders (~~rockets~~ rockets, igniting stakes, firing rifles and revolvers, exploding grenades, etc.).

205. Secret alarm signals are used in all cases where secret transmitting means are available.

Open signals are used only when it is impossible to transmit signals by secret means.

Messengers should be used to replace ~~rockets~~ open signalling whenever possible, bearing in mind that open signals disclose the measures we are taking to the border violators.

Signalling by means of rifle fire and explosion of ~~rockets~~ grenades is authorized in emergencies when other means of transmitting signals are lacking.

In employing such signals it is forbidden to:

a. fire in the direction of the adjacent territory or toward an inhabited point;
b. expend more than one-half of the available cartridges on hand and other ammunition.

206. Regardless of the nature of the established signals, each shot fired in the outpost sector -- concerning which the ~~xxx~~ outpost duty officer has not previously been warned -- shall be regarded as a signal for sending out the alarm or standby

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group for the purpose of investigating the reason for firing.

207. Each outpost should have a carefully developed and tested system of signal audibility and visibility covering the different points of the sector applicable to day and night conditions as well as to various weather conditions. Border troopers should have knowledge of the principal directions from which winds blow and the strength of the winds in their sectors during the different times of the year.

208. In order that personnel be provided ready warning of an alert the quarters and yard areas should be provided with appropriate signal devices (electric bells, gongs, etc).

209. The outpost commander should strive to bring about a rapid and well organized assembly of personnel and their proper execution of assigned tasks in an alert at any time of the day through systematic education and training.

Border troopers who have been designated as standby squad personnel should be in a state of constant combat preparedness and should be prepared to depart for the sector when the alert signal is sounded.

Standby troopers retire with their clothes on, but minus their shoes. Their outfits should be prepared so that they can be donned very quickly.

Horses which are set aside for use in case of an alert should be saddled, cinches loose, bridled, but without inserting the bit in the mouth.

210. When the signal "Standby men report" is given the outpost commander orders ~~that~~ the reply signal "alert condition assumed" to be given in return and immediately orders the standby group to proceed to the sector; he then designates other personnel to act as standby men.

211. At the signals from the sector "Hurry to our assistance" or "Violators have broken into our rear", the outpost duty officer gives the command, ~~Take arms~~ "Take arms"; at this command all border troops at the outpost headquarters take arms and ammunition and act in accordance with instructions given by the outpost commander.

212. At the signal "Calling the officer", the outpost commander rides to the sector in person; in the event he is absent this is done by his second-in-command.

213. In the event an attack is made against outpost headquarters, the outpost

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sentry opens fire on the attackers; this serves as the signal for the combat alert at the outpost. Border troopers quickly take their weapons, ammunition, and occupy their firing positions in accordance with the alert bill. The first to leave the barracks are the standby personnel who immediately engage the attackers and ensure the safe emergence of the remaining outpost personnel from the barracks.

214. At the signal "Air" the border troopers act in accordance with articles 328, 334, and 335 of this handbook of instructions.

215. All border troopers are authorized to issue alert signals from the sector if there is basis for such.

In the outpost area, alert signals are sounded by the outpost commander, the duty officer, and the outpost sentry.

In addition, the signal "Fire" or the command "Action" can be given by that border trooper who was the first to detect the fire or the attack on the outpost.

216. Officers, from outpost commander and up, are authorized to sound an alert for the purpose of testing the combat readiness of a group; those who are not immediate commanders may sound the alert with the knowledge and by order of the immediate commanders.

In conducting training alerts the signal "All hands to the outpost" is not given.

XIII. PURSUIT OF BORDER VIOLATORS WHO HAVE BROKEN THROUGH TO OUR REAR

217. On receiving information that border violators have crossed the boundary into the USSR the outpost commander should:

- a. rouse the outpost to arms and give the necessary orders to prepare for the pursuit;
- b. dispatch additional details to the boundary and into the rear with the task of covering the sector more densely in order to prevent the violators from returning back to the boundary or penetrating through to the deep rear;
- c. evaluate the situation and utilize the outpost reserve force to organize

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a screen, search groups, and carry out various measures in conformance with the situation;

d. inform the sector commandant of decisions made, inform the chiefs of neighboring outposts, and cooperate with them in establishing the necessary measures for reinforcing the security of the area of contact between the units;

e. give the necessary instructions and go into the field to direct the work of pursuing and detaining the border violators.

To accelerate the departure in pursuit of the border violators, the outpost commander may hand over for execution by his second-in-command or assistant such measures as are embodied under points "b" and "e".

218. In making the decision to organize the pursuit and search for border violators who have broken through the boundary it is necessary to take the following elements into consideration:

a. the number and composition of border violating group, the amount of time which has lapsed since the border was violated, the speed with which the violators are traveling, the distance they might have covered since the decision was made, the direction in which the violators are traveling, the probable points which they might have reached, their probable destination, the ruses they employed in transitting across the border, and the tricks they might employ while moving across the sector;

b. the time when the detail began the pursuit (the detail which first began to track the violators; the speed of their movement, the distance of the detail from the violators, the condition of the border detail and their horses at the time the pursuit was begun;

c. the distance between the outpost reserve force and the border violators, the amount of time required to close or negotiate this distance, the shortest path by means of which a most rapid union with the pursuing detail can be effected;

d. which short routes are the most convenient in order to conduct a parallel pursuit and a meeting search in order to cut ~~the~~ across the route of movement of the border violators, the probable points along which covering detachments may be placed, and the time of contact with violators;

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e. what men and equipment can be employed and what time can such means be brought to bear in pursuing and searching for the border violators;

f. nature of the terrain over which the pursuit is being conducted, and the state of the weather.

219. After making the decision and having given the necessary instructions, the outpost commander moves off with the search group to the point where the details involved in the pursuit or which ~~have~~ had located the tracks are located.

It is forbidden for the outpost commander to leave the outpost to take a personal part in the pursuit and apprehension of violators who have broken through without having first evaluated the situation in accordance with article 218, made an appropriate decision, or organized the proper measures for apprehending the violators.

220. Upon arriving at the place the outpost commander acquaints himself with the situation and takes direct charge of the pursuit of the violators, moving with the search group.

221. The pursuit of ~~xi~~ border violators should be conducted utilizing the maximum effort and a most active search throughout the entire depth of the outpost carried out at the same time; the most important task is to apprehend the border violators in the shortest possible time and to prevent ~~him~~ them from penetrating into our deep rear or returning back across the border line.

Border violators are tracked down by their footprints utilizing strong search groups employing dogs.

The search groups should include specially trained border troopers skilled in tracking, as well as pathfinders found among local inhabitants.

In order to find the border violators or their tracks in case they changed the direction of their movement, and to support the main search groups we organize parallel pursuit utilizing mobile details (patrols, search groups).

In their search for border violators the pursuing groups make extensive use along their routes of movement of informants and assisting brigades.

To protect the vital points in the rear -- places such as road intersections,

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, crossing areas, approach roads to inhabited centers, roads in forests, etc -- covering forces, ambush groups, and listening posts are set up; their task is to prevent the border violators from crossing such points.

The shortest possible routes should be utilized in thus distributing the various duty details employing all available means of transportation.

222. Broad use is made of assisting brigades for the purpose of intercepting the violators through command of the vital points along the path of travel in the rear of the sector.

223. To ensure cooperation between details assigned to conduct the pursuit it is essential that a simple system of signals communication be set up between them.

Whenever direct communications between details involved in the pursuit, or between the duty details and the outpost commander (who is in the field) are impossible, such contact may be established via the outpost headquarters.

The outpost commander's second-in-command or his assistant remaining at the post sees to it that cooperation is established between the border details; he prepares and dispatches additional details by instruction of the commander; and depending on the situation, he maintains uninterrupted communications with the commandant of the sector.

224. In the event the first pursuit detail has lost the trail the outpost commander organizes a search for the tracks beginning at the point where the last authentic trace was observed.

225. If the violators who are being pursued in the rear of the sector make an attempt to escape pursuit by veering toward the boundary line, the outpost commander will dispatch additional pursuit details to intersect their direction of motion, cut off their routes of retreat, and prevent them from crossing the boundary line.

226. The success of a pursuit is governed by the following factors:

- a. proper organization of the pursuit and closing off the rear area points on time;
- b. efficient organization of a system of sending in reports from the pursuit groups to the commander in charge, utilizing all means of communication; the more

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frequently reports are submitted describing the results and progress of the pursuit to the outpost, the commandant's office, or to the detail, the more effectively will the forces be brought to bear against the violators and the more rapidly will such search be executed;

c. the speed of action of the duty details, especially the search groups; the proper allotment of border troopers, horses and dogs; the rate of movement and the regulation of this movement; and the frequent relief of pursuing groups with fresh duty details and having fresh horses and dogs;

d. exercising flexible control over the duty details and the reserves making it possible quickly to react to changes in the situation (changing the direction of the pursuit, covering new directions in the rear and on the border, throwing in new forces and equipment into action).

227. Border violators are pursued until they are captured or destroyed.

Upon apprehending border violators the duty details which had taken part in the pursuit are recalled to outpost headquarters; some of the measures taken can continue in effect and some of the assisting brigades may continue to operate for a period of time.

XIV. THE RAID OR ROUNDUP

228. In conducting a search for violators who have concealed themselves in the rear of the outpost sector and who have hidden their tracks, or upon receipt of intelligence data concerning the arrival in the outpost sector of border violators or other criminal elements, the outpost commander makes the decision to organize a raid or roundup within a definite portion of the sector and carries out the following measures:

a. he throws a cordon around the area in which border violators are presumed to be hiding; he covers the possible points of breakthrough with screening forces, listening posts (sekrety), and, wherever necessary, plants ambushes;

b. assisting brigades and local residents are called in by the outpost commander to assist in searching for the border violators;

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c. he reports to the commandant of the sector of the measures he has taken and requests the necessary support.

229. The cordon of pursuers thrown about a point where a pursued group is known to be hiding is generally shaped in the form of a ring. If the cordon is thrown around a rather broad area utilizing a small number of men it is first necessary to cover the critical points first; as the area surrounded is gradually decreased in size or as new details are thrown into the ring the intervals between them are decreased and the cordon finally closed.

230. Roundups may be carried out as follows:

- a. by the simultaneous movement of details toward the center of the sector or area;
- b. by covering one side of the sector with screening forces and moving other details toward them;
- c. by the movement of details from opposite directions toward each other;
- d. when the action of the screening force is combined with the actions of the moving details (search groups or patrols) within the sector being searched.

231. In the case of a simultaneous movement of details toward the center of a given area, the roundup is divided into sections; a chief is assigned to take charge of each such sector and the necessary number of border troopers and local residents are assigned to him. The chief of a section is shown where the phase and division lines are in the area searched. These constitute the limits within which he is to distribute his men and equipment and in which he is to carry out his part of the search for the border violators.

232. The procedures followed by the details during the time of the roundup consist of the following: after occupying their positions in the circle the search groups and patrols commence to move toward the center, within the limits of their section, at a signal given by the person in charge of the operation. If the area in which the roundup is being conducted contains a thick forest or highly accidented terrain, it is necessary to organize observation from commanding heights, forest fringes and clearings, regardless of the activities carried out by the search groups and patrols within the area being encircled.

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233. The density of the encircling ring in each individual case should correspond to local conditions and the importance of the points being covered. Special care should be exercised to cover points leading toward the boundary, toward inhabited centers, and toward sectors in which the terrain is highly accidented.

Depending on the situation, closing of the circle is toward the center or in the direction of one of the points of the area. In the latter case screening forces are set up in the zone of such a point.

Measures should be taken to prevent firing at friendly forces when gunplay is involved.

234. When individual details are moved forward special care should be taken to avoid their passing outside of the dividing lines; they should not lose contact with the adjacent neighboring forces.

235. To prevent the group being searched from escaping through the surrounding ring it is important to have on hand a mobile reserve force -- mounted on horses or riding automobiles, and provided with the essential means of communication.

236. Each group of assisting brigade personnel taking part in the roundup should be ensured support by border troops at the proper time.

237. Search and sentry dogs are used at the most critical directions. In addition, each mobile reserve group should have a search dog.

238. Special attention is devoted ~~in~~ in searching the terrain and checking all shelters (buildings, gardens and orchards, holes, clumps of bushes, hay ricks, and other similar places) which might serve as shelters or points of ambush by the persons being sought.

Utilizing military procedures, the outpost commander carefully reconnoiters to determine whether border violators are found among the residents of a given populated point; this is done by means of the border information service (pogranichnoe osvedomlenie).

239. In organizing roundups within areas abounding in lakes and rivers it is necessary to make use of boats, ~~launches~~ launches, and other type craft.

All craft possessed by the local populace should be taken into custody to prevent their being used by the group being sought. It is a good policy to station

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concealed details at points where water craft are tied up.

240. When organizing the raid and while it is in progress it is necessary to pay special attention to the matter of providing communications equipment and of organizing cooperation and a system of recognition.

XV. SEARCH SEIZURE AND DETENTION

241. Searches, seizures, and detentions will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Legal Code and orders of the MVD.

The term seizure has reference to the confiscation of objects which are of importance in any given case, that is, they serve as evidence in proving the existence of a crime -- items like the following: smuggled goods, photographs, letters, and the like.

242. The conduction of a search or seizure or detaining a given individual without benefit of a warrant (but with subsequent sanction) are permissible in the following instances:

- in pursuing and detaining border violators;
- on receipt of reliable information regarding the presence in the sector of border violators or smugglers, as well as accomplices of such who have been surprised in a forbidden zone;
- in liquidating banditism;
- upon receipt of information regarding the presence without authority of individuals in the forbidden border zone.

243. In all other cases, searches, seizures, and the detention of individuals are carried out by the commander of the outpost or his assistant in accordance with a warrant issued by the detachment commander in the presence of witnesses.

244. In searching a given individual it is important to bear in mind at all times that the person being searched is dangerous. Confiscation of weapons is the first and most important step in conducting a search.

245. Individuals may be subjected to preliminary or thorough frisking.

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The preliminary search of the individual is made immediately upon detention at the point where the border violation was committed carefully searching through and feeling of all parts of the clothing.

Not less than two border troopers may conduct a search: one does the searching while the other watches the person being searched. Subject to confiscation are all documents, letters and objects (the latter including all items of personal use found on the person of the individual being searched).

246. The next or thorough search of the individual is carried out in a closed room.

The search is conducted in the following order: the violator is ordered to remove his clothing piece by piece; each such article is closely inspected, special attention being directed to the seams, folds in the garments, and the linings; if necessary, it is permissible to rip some of the garments. When inspecting the footwear it is important to pay particular attention to the soles, inner soles, heels, and lasts. After all articles of clothing have been removed, an external examination of the body of the violator is made for possible signs of any writing, of documents which might be stuck on, or for the presence of medallions and the like.

The search of the body should be carried out in the presence of some representative of the medical force if possible.

247. Border troopers should conduct the search in a manner as to avoid occasioning insult or outrage to the person of the arrestee.

248. Women arrestees are searched by female officials assigned to such work by the commander of the detachment.

249. In conducting a search of a room or farmstead it is necessary also to search the person of the owner of such quarters, as well as any other persons located therein at the time of the search, depending on the situation.

Search dogs are employed in searching a room or house.

250. In urgent cases searches may be conducted and seizures made even in the absence of the owner; careful search of the room and articles within it may be made, but it is mandatory in such case that a witness be present.

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251. Following every search it is necessary to draw up a record indicating the results of a given search on an established form.

XVI. INTERROGATION, HOLDING IN CUSTODY, AND ESCORTING VIOLATORS

252. Upon delivery of detained border violators and their goods to outpost headquarters, the outpost commander is obligated to carry out the following:

- a. report the case to the sector commandant;
- b. make a careful search of the border violator;
- c. make a search of the goods confiscated;
- d. interrogate both the person detained and the border troopers making the arrest with the object of determining the nature of the preparations that had been made for violating the boundary, what kind of ruses and devices were used, and he should then make a complete record of such proceedings;
- e. interrogate the border violators with a view to determining the conditions prevailing in the nearest sector of the adjacent border zone;
- f. draw up a statement concerning the search of the spot where the border violators were apprehended and the fact that the search dogs were allowed to work over the tracks made;
- g. draw a sketch of the sector of the terrain indicating the point and circumstances of the arrest;
- h. make a report to the sector commandant;
- i. make an entry regarding detention of violator in the border service log book;
- j. indicate the time and place where the detention took place on the map of the outpost's sector;
- k. give a detailed description and sketch in the secret record book of the act of detention for future use and experience in making ~~future~~ ^{while} arrests in protecting the boundary and for the purpose of maintaining combat readiness.

253. The outpost commander should have knowledge of a certain minimum number of words in the language of the bordering foreign nation in order to be able to

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carry out the elementary steps of interrogating border violators.

254. Border violators should be escorted on the day when apprehended and turned away over for the further disposition of the sector commandant or the detachment commander. The belongings and various documents concerning the violators (papers dealing with detentions and interrogations, statements dealing with the work on the tracks of the border violators, sketches of the area where the individual was detained, his own reports and documents taken from the border violators) are sent along with the arrested individual.

Arrested individuals may be escorted only during the daytime; under special circumstances with the permission of the detachment commander they may be moved at night.

Arrestees should be kept in a specially furnished room at outpost headquarters.

255. While detained at outpost headquarters the violators are kept under guard by a special detail of guards who are assigned watch dogs to assist in their work. The sentries carry on their work in conformance with garrison service regulations.

The outpost duty officer should take charge of the sentries, or such work may be carried out by a specially appointed chief of the guards.

Documents taken from arrested persons are preserved in a sealed envelope and kept in box for secret documents, while the belongings are packed together and held in a special compartment under lock and key; the place where such materials are kept is under the protection of a special detail or responsible chief.

A reinforced guard detail is designated to protect or guard arrestees who have to be kept in compartments which are not properly equipped.

256. The outpost commander is obligated to take all possible measures to ensure proper security of the violators in order to prevent their escape.

Apart from the guard involved, the outpost commander is directly responsible for the escape of a prisoner; in the absence of the commander, the responsibility devolves upon the person acting as his deputy.

257. Detained persons are escorted in accordance with articles 390-411 of Border Patrol Regulations and the Manual of Escort Troop Service.

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XVII. MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE SECURITY OF THE SERVICE

258. In organizing the border security service the outpost commander should know and carry out the requirements pertaining to the security of the service --- requirements which are designed to protect the border troops from needless sacrifice while on duty at the border.

Ensuring security of the service should also be the matter of constant concern of all officers and non coms attached to the outpost.

259. When dispatching a detail for duty to some point where it will be necessary to negotiate a water barrier, the officer should specifically point out the point of crossing, the type craft to be used in making the crossing, the methods to be employed in using a given type of crossing equipment, and the safety measures to be observed.

260. Forging places across rivers, lakes and streams should be clearly marked out with stakes; ropes or cables ~~provided~~ provided with floats at least 20 to 30 centimeters high should be extended across the body of water on the downstream side. The ford selected for the use of infantry personnel should be not over 70 cm deep; for use by mounted troops the ford should not be more than 1.25 meters deep when the current is up to 2m/sec.

All border service details are equipped with rope 20 meters long for use in making river crossings.

261. When crossing by boat, not less than two men are permitted to cross at the same time, one of them being designated as the senior man.

Each boat should be equipped with life saving gear, a piece of rope, and a life preserver.

Border troopers involved in crossing a body of water should relieve themselves of all excess gear such as cloaks, jackets, duffel bags, and the like; such articles are placed in the boat. The men will carry their weapons and ammunition.

It is forbidden for the men to stand in the boat; all hands must remain seated.

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In the case of rivers where the speed of the current exceeds 3 meters per second the crossing may be made only with the aid of a cable or block and tackle.

Patrols may not cross a stream if the waves are too great.

262. Border details are permitted to cross rivers by swimming provided the stream is not over 50 meters wide and if the current velocity is under .5 m/sec for dismounted and up to 2 m/sec for mounted troops.

The troopers wear their clothing and carry their weapons, or such items may be placed on rafts made from materials at hand.

If the troopers effect the crossing wearing their uniforms, the shoes, cartridges, and gas mask are fastened to the head and the rifle made fast to the back.

The weaker troopers are provided with floating articles to assist them: logs, barrels, boards, floats, and such, by means of which they can make the crossing successfully.

Where the rivers are not very wide it is necessary to stretch ropes equipped with floats and organize the crossing by means of them.

263. In despatching border details to hilly sections of the boundary the outpost commander warns his men beforehand in the field order concerning the methods of movement in such places where dangers of avalanches exist. Unless there is an emergency, border details are not dispatched to such sectors at a time of the year when avalanches are likely to occur.

Border troops should be trained in the methods of movement through mountains, taught to judge places which might be dangerous with regard to avalanches and landslides merely by examining the external characteristics of such a place.

Outpost officers should keep under observation the particularly dangerous sections, constantly checking them, especially after changes in the weather (snowfalls, blaws, cloud bursts, etc.

264. Border details on duty in the high mountainous areas are equipped with snow goggles, appropriate types of uniforms, and, if necessary, with mountain climbing equipment.

265. As protection against sudden temperature drops in some mountainous areas

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during the summertime, border details are equipped with cloaks and shelter tents and other necessary equipment.

266. Where populated centers are non-existent in certain vast taiga areas the border details are equipped with compasses, provisions (based on the amount of time to be spent on duty), service clothing, Finnish knives, and matches.

267. Border details serving in waterless regions should be provided with drinking water, the amount carried being based on the time they will spend on duty.

When operating in such sectors the details should be warned to observe regulations concerning the use of drinking water; they should acquaint themselves with the points of location of wells in the rear of the sector for use in case it is necessary to spend considerable time afield in pursuit of border violators; they should be supplied with the necessary means for procuring water such as ropes, canteens, water sacks, or canvas pails.

268. During the winter season in steppe areas devoid of orientation marks, it is necessary to set up artificial reference points, such as stakes, poles, road signs and the like, in order to prevent the details from getting lost.

269. If Red Army or Navy garrisons or MVD troops are present in the outpost sector, the outpost commander gives particularly careful instructions to the border troopers when sending them out toward the border concerning the routes of movement, the points of location of the details of these garrisons, and the recognition signals used by them.

270. The outpost commander and all border troopers should know exactly where all mine fields and other explosive barriers are located in the sector.

271. Border troopers who have detected explosives in the sector (such as mines, shells, bombs, grenades, detonators, and so on) are categorically forbidden to touch them. In such cases the border troops are obliged to mark the point of location of the explosives with readily visible marks and report the matter to the outpost commander by signalling, or verbally when they return to outpost headquarters.

272. All border troopers should be expert in the handling of their weapons; they should have excellent knowledge of the equipment so as to avoid such untoward

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incidents as accidental discharges of their weapons, or the improper use of the weapon.

XVIII. DEFENSE OF THE OUTPOST AND OF THE SECTOR

A. Providing Engineer Means For Defense of Outpost

273. The purpose of providing engineer means for the defense of the outpost is to reinforce the defense capacity of the border outpost through the creation of a strong point with all around defense making it possible to engage regular units of the enemy armed forces and diversionist groups, and to hold such points until the arrival of supporting forces.

274. The strong point of a border outpost should have the following:

- a. one or two trenches with communication passages from outpost headquarters;
- b. blockhouses protected against direct hits from 76mm shells, two or three caponiers, semi-caponiers, earth-and-timber pillboxes, weapons on disappearing mounts in position, and armored cupolas;
- c. 3 or 4 weapons in emplacements with protective covering against splinters;
6 to 8
- d. /trenches for rifle squads with antiaircraft platforms for light machine guns;
- e. two or three trenches for heavy machine guns adapted for fire at air and ground targets;
- f. trenches for mortars: base weapons - 2; auxiliary mortars - 2;
- g. two observation and command posts;
- h. shelters for ~~concealing~~ concealment of personnel and families of officers; these are protected against direct hits by 76 mm shells;
- i. one medical shelter;
- j. one or two shelters provided with anti-splinter protection large enough to accommodate 3 or 4 horses and 3 to 4 dogs;
- k. ammunition supply point protected against direct hits by 76 mm shells, and two or three shelters for use in distributing the ammunition supply;
- l. covered communications passages, mainly those connecting the blockhouse

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with outpost headquarters, depending on the location of the firing position;

- m. open communication passages depending on the location of the firing positions;
- n. wire obstacles around the strong point;
- o. artificial anti-tank barriers of various types constructed on short sectors in combination with natural obstacles;
- p. several dummy trenches.

275. Equipping the strong point with firing points and various fortifications is determined by the tactical estimate, by the availability of weapons, by the conditions of the terrain, and by tactical or operational considerations; in such work it is necessary to take into consideration the possible support which can be provided by the men and equipment of the border detachment as well as that of the Red Army units.

276. The strong point of a border outpost should satisfy the following basic requirements:

- a. should have an all around defense;
- b. should have no concealed approaches to it within ^{effective} machine gun range; in the event it is impossible to have all around view and circular fire at the distance mentioned in the foregoing, the concealed approaches to the strong point must necessarily be ^{within the range of} ~~under the direct fire of~~ small arms fire;
- c. should include in their organization fortifications (weapons emplacements and shelters) protected against direct hits by 76 mm shells;
- d. should be prepared for antitank and antiair defense by weapons at the disposition of the outpost commander or the commander of the border detachment, and should make maximum use of natural obstacles;
- e. should ensure maximum movement by personnel ~~at~~ of border outpost and for the weapons;
- f. should ensure good camouflage against observation.

277. The creation of an outpost strong point should be preceded by a careful reconnaissance of the terrain adjacent to the outpost area.

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The area in the vicinity of the approaches is cleared to provide a good field of view and fire from all firing points around the outpost headquarters. The building of the outpost headquarters is also adapted for defense (embrasures, concealed passages to the trenches, etc).

When the snow is deep in the winter season the trenches should be made of snow.

278. The strong point at the outpost is located and constructed in accordance with the approval of the border detachment commander.

279. The responsibility for various fortification construction work is assigned to different men of the outpost, who systematically supervise such work and take appropriate measures for maintaining them in a constant state of combat readiness.

280. The outpost utilizes its own men and equipment in constructing the strong points and maintaining the installations in a state of combat readiness. The outpost may receive assistance from the border detachment in the form of special sapper elements. In this case the sappers are employed for carrying out the more complex and difficult tasks which require special skills and instruments.

B. Repulsing Attacks Against the Outpost.

281. When an outpost is subjected to an attack the action is fluid in character calling for speedy and efficient action on the part of the border troopers.

Lack of organization, delays in acting, and inefficient procedure in such instances could prove fatal.

282. Outpost personnel should be trained and ready at all times to repulse surprise enemy attacks.

The outpost commander should carry out the following tasks each day:

- a. assign tasks to the sentries ~~and~~ at outpost headquarters concerning points to observe and which signals to note while on duty;
- b. give instructions to the emergency crew concerning the part they are to play in the event of an attack on the outpost;
- c. set forth instructions in the combat bill regarding the order of departure

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from the quarters at the outpost, procedures to be followed in occupying the firing positions at the approaches to the outpost and in its immediate vicinity when the alarm is sounded;

d. give instructions to each detail sent out concerning the action it is to take in the event of an enemy attack upon the outpost, or establish the position of the strong points for the details of the right and left flanks of the outpost sector, appoint the senior men for each group of details, and set forth the methods to be used in helping the outpost.

283. In the event of an attack upon the outpost the outpost sentry will open fire and obstruct the enemy's path to the outpost.

The emergency detail will leave their quarters on the double to support the sentry and to learn the details of the situation. The remaining border troopers occupy the firing positions independently in accordance with the tactical bill. The outpost commander quickly evaluates the situation, makes his decision, assigns the missions to the anti-tank gun crews and mortar crews, as well as to the machine gunners and riflemen, gives instructions concerning the manner in which ammunition will be supplied, sets forth the methods to be used in reporting to the commandant and calling up the details from the boundary if the reserve force of the outpost is inadequate to contain the attack.

284. The outpost duty officer is obligated to do the following:

- a. give the command "On guard" (k boin);
- b. ~~organize~~ organize aid for the wounded and place the women and children in a safe place;
- c. in the event of fire, organize procedures to extinguish same; rescue horses and save equipment and weapons;
- d. organize the feeding of personnel.

286. The commander of the outpost should organize reconnaissance utilizing the means available to determine the strength and grouping of the enemy force.

If the outpost is attacked by superior enemy forces the outpost commander should organize his combat formation and system of fire in such a manner as to in-

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flict the heaviest possible losses on the enemy group in order to hold the strong point at all costs.

If the enemy breaks into the strong point the border troopers should employ hand-to-hand combat techniques to destroy the enemy.

287. At the signal "All hands to the outpost" the border troopers move toward the established assembly points as rapidly as possible; from this point they will make their departure to strike decisive blows on the enemy flanks and rear.

288. At the first opportunity the outpost should pass over to offensive action with the object of destroying or capturing the enemy. When the enemy begins to withdraw the outpost commander should organize an energetic pursuit of the retreating force.

If information concerning the preparations for the attack is obtained beforehand the outpost is reinforced with weapons and manpower. Depending on the situation, personnel and weapons are disposed in good season at the approaches leading to the outpost so that they may destroy attempts to attack by fire fight.

290. To ensure efficiency and speed of action on the part of outpost personnel in the event of a surprise attack, the outpost commander should have a plan of defense for the outpost.

The plan includes those steps which guarantee immediate action by outpost personnel in case of alarm, that is, when there is still no information about the enemy. These are:

- a. procedures followed in sounding the alert and assembling at the signal "On Guard";
- b. primary distribution of duties and responsibilities among the personnel;
- c. original distribution of weapons and drawing up the system of fire for defense of the approaches to the outpost;
- d. providing engineer and technical equipment for firing positions (blockhouses, trenches, communications passages, shelters, forward obstacles, etc);
- e. designating the zones of solid fire according to local objects;
- f. means for exercising tactical control, communications and signals means;

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g. procedures to be followed by details coming up to outpost headquarters at the signal: "All hands report to outpost headquarters".

The outpost commander will make the decision concerning future actions on the basis of the new situation in each separate instance.

291. Surrender of a strong point to the enemy, or retreating from the outpost is not permissible without the expressed permission of the senior commander.

The outpost will be defended by the men, regardless of number, until the arrival of reinforcements at the outpost.

On receiving permission to retire from the area outpost, the outpost commander will first destroy all service documents; upon withdrawal from the sector he will ensure the evacuation of wounded border troopers.

C. FIGHTING BACK ENEMY FORCES WHICH HAVE PENETRATED IN USSR TERRITORY

292. In order to fight back an enemy which has penetrated into our territory, the outpost commander will mark out in the terrain of the sector the firing lines to be used in organized resistance by fire and concealed approaches or roads on which to maneuver; all this will be done in good season.

In necessary instances the firing lines will be strengthened by engineer means.

293. Upon receipt of a report to the effect that the enemy has invaded as an armed group into the sector the outpost commander is obligated to carry out the following:

a. give the signal, "Defend the sector", or "All hands report to the outpost headquarters";

b. send out a reconnaissance force;

c. report the situation to the sector commandant and ^{learn} ~~give~~ details concerning the composition, the route of march, and the time when reserves from the commandant's headquarters will arrive;

d. give the necessary orders to his second-in-command, who will remain at the outpost, and depart with the outpost reserve force to the point where the action

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with the enemy force is taking place.

294. The outpost commander's second-in-command is to carry out the following:

- a. prepare the ammunition and ration supplies for immediate delivery in accordance with demand by the outpost commander;
- b. prepare the rest of the personnel at the outpost to repulse enemy attacks on the outpost;
- c. establish uninterrupted communications with details involved in conducting the combat action;
- d. report the situation at the sector to the commandant at regular intervals;
- e. receive reinforcements coming up to the outpost and acquaint them with the situation;
- f. make preparations to receive the wounded and provide them with first aid.

295. On receiving the signal, "Defend the sector", the border details ~~will~~ will assume the firing line previously indicated, or will proceed to the support of the details engaged in the action.

296. While proceeding to the point of combat, the outpost commander should send out a combat security force, organize the movement with maximum speed, and attach to his own force those details which might be encountered en route.

On approaching the point of combat action, the outpost commander will join forces with the friendly forces engaged, acquaint himself with the situation, and attempt to strike the enemy flank and rear.

297. When the supporting parties from other elements concentrate at the point of action they will form a merged group; the commander of such group, until the arrival of the senior commander, is the commander of the outpost in whose sector the action is taking place.

The commander of the merged group should organize combat reconnaissance and security to ensure maneuver.

The main ~~blow~~ blow of the merged group should be directed at the enemy flanks and rear for the purpose of cutting ~~him~~ off ~~from~~ his main grouping from the boundary and destroy him on our own territory.

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298. In the interests of cooperation while defending the outpost and sector it is necessary to establish a few essential signals for use in calling up supports and alerting elements of the Red Army and MVD troops located in the outpost sector.

XIX. PROCEDURES TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF A NATURAL CALAMITY

300. In the event of a natural calamity which might threaten the lives of border troopers or the local populace, or threaten the integrity of property and equipment belonging to the outpost or federal property (fire, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, etc), the outpost commander should establish the details and immediately report the following information to the outpost commandant:

- a. source of information;
- b. time and location of calamity;
- c. damage caused by calamity and what further dangers exist from its effects; degree
- d. the amount of danger presented to the outpost and local populace by the calamitous event;
- e. the number of casualties sustained;
- f. the manner in which the local populace reacted to the calamity;
- g. the extent to which the security of the boundary has been affected, and the manner in which the border security service is being carried out;
- h. measures which have been taken to secure the boundary, and what assistance is required for the outpost and the local populace.

301. A natural calamity can bring about the following changes in the situation within the sector:

- a. if the calamity has affected the adjacent sector on the other side of the line we can expect a mass movement of people to our territory from the foreign nation which has been afflicted;
- b. under certain circumstances a natural calamity can bring about conditions favorable for violating the border or attacking the outpost; furthermore, such directions and were formerly covered by engineer and technical installations might

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prove to be exposed;

d. the former routes of movement used by border details may become impassable or they may be fraught with danger;

e. the system of technical communication with the border details may be affected; at any rate it will require checking.

302. On the basis of data concerning the extent and character of the calamity and the new situation in the outpost sector resulting from it, the outpost commander will rearrange or reorganize the security of his sector of the boundary and will take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of his personnel and the integrity of the property of the outpost to cope with the calamity and render assistance to the populace.

In reorganizing the security of the sector it is necessary to take into account the following elements:

a. the chances of the border being violated in connection with the existing calamity, and the most likely places where such violations are apt to occur;

b. the degree of danger existing as it affects the movement of border details along the different directions and roads of the outpost sector;

c. the necessity for carefully instructing details which have been dispatched of on missions in the field.

303. In the event large numbers of people who have suffered from the natural calamity on the other side of the border have passed across into our territory, it is necessary to detain them, provide them with all possible assistance, and further proceed in accordance with instructions from the senior commander.

304. In organizing assistance to the local residence through the use of some of the personnel connected with the outpost, the outpost commander should first ensure proper security of the boundary and the combat capability of the outpost.

Under circumstances of a natural calamity it is forbidden it is forbidden to call up for the security of the boundary line those members of the assisting brigades who are occupied with rescuing people or trying to save public or personal property.

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XX. STEPS TAKEN IN ESTABLISHING A QUARANTINE IN CONNECTION
WITH THE DANGER OF THE SPREAD OF AN EPIDEMIC OR EPIZOOTIC
DISEASE

305. In case it is necessary to establish a quarantine to prevent the spread of an epidemic or epizootic disease from the adjacent foreign territory, the outpost commander should take the following steps:

- a. he should immediately stop all further movement of people through points where passage is permitted via simple procedure; people belonging to the neighboring country and found within our own territory at the time the quarantine is imposed should be permitted to return to their country; citizens of the USSR should be sent to quarantine immediately upon their return from the other side of the line;
- b. border violators who have been detained should be directed to the quarantine point immediately where they will be kept under surveillance, or they should be kept at some point outside of outpost headquarters prior to being dispatched to quarantine;
- c. animals taken from detained border violators should be directed, avoiding outpost headquarters and populated centers, to the security and quarantine point or to the veterinarian;
- d. put into effect all the special sanitation, veterinarian and hygienic measures as directed by the detachment doctor;
- e. check on and report each case of illness in the border zone lying adjacent to the area where the epidemic or epizootic disease prevails in the foreign nation;
- f. conduct intensified observation of the contiguous foreign territory.

306. Border violators may be searched only by those duty details who are equipped with protective glasses, rubber gloves, cloaks, special mouthpieces, and sacks into which goods confiscated from detained individuals are placed.

Duty details not equipped with special equipment may not search border violators.

Border troopers may not approach border violators closer than two feet away when escorting them.

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307. The outpost commander will take all possible measures to isolate his personnel from the local populace; border personnel will be equipped with special sanitation items.

308. Intensified security of the border is maintained during the ^{period} ~~course~~ while the quarantine is in effect.

XXI. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN SUMMONED FOR A PARLEY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEIGHBORING FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

309. In case representatives of the neighboring foreign government have issued a summons to indulge in a parley the border detail will refrain from moving in the direction of the border and will not enter into any conversation; they will then report the matter to the outpost commander, and the latter will relay the information to the sector commandant.

The outpost commander is not authorized to respond to any invitations by representatives of the neighboring foreign country to appear at the border and carry on parleys unless he has received special permission for such from the detachment commander -- permission given him personally by the commander of the sector.

310. On receipt of instructions from the detachment commander to find out the reasons for the invitation, the outpost commander should:

- a. dispatch a reinforced secret detail of border troopers to the area where the meeting is to take place to ensure the security; he designates his assistant as the senior man of the detail; the duty detail should be carefully inspected;
- b. proceed to the point where the parley is to be held accompanied by two border troopers.

The outpost commander and the border troopers should be attired in the dress uniform of the day and must carry the prescribed weapons and equipment.

311. Upon reaching the point of meeting the outpost commander will first halt two meters on this side of the boundary line to exchange salutes with the representatives of the neighboring government; upon determining the reason for the parley

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the outpost commander will limit himself to a few brief remarks to the effect that the request will be delivered to higher authorities; following this, he gives the salute, and, without indulging in any further conversations, returns to outpost headquarters. The border troopers who accompany the outpost commander will stand three meters behind the commander during the time of the conversations; they will be attention.

312. The commander of the outpost has the right to accept packages from representatives of the foreign government only if he is so authorized by the detachment commander. Otherwise, he indicates that he has no power to do so, but that he will report the matter to his commander.

313. The secret or concealed detail which has been dispatched to the area of the meeting will continue to remain there after the departure of the outpost commander and conduct observation of the representatives of the foreign government until such time as they have returned. Following this, the detail will return to the outpost unless they have been given another assignment by the outpost commander in the meantime.

314. Such points along the boundary which have been set aside for calling, meeting and conversing with border officials and their agents should be provided with secret means of communication with the outpost.

XXII. INVESTIGATING BORDER CONFLICTS OR DISPUTES

border

315. Each incident may give rise to a conflict with the neighboring state which then becomes the object of investigation on the diplomatic level, or it may be jointly investigated by border representatives or commissars.

For this reason it is a matter of the utmost importance to make a careful search, properly identify, and preserve all material evidence which might offer a true picture of the incident and ~~the~~ demonstrate the correctness of our actions.

316. The investigation and documentation of a border incident is done by the border representative or by his officially authorized agent.

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317. The outpost commander should have knowledge of international treaties and agreements insofar as they pertain to traffic across the federal boundary line in the outpost sector and to the regulation of mutual relations with the neighboring state with respect to border problems.

318. The outpost commander should immediately report all border incidents to the sector commandant; he should put into effect such measures as are called for by the situation and the character of the incident; and he should take such steps as are necessary to make possible the work of investigating the incident by officers arriving for that purpose.

319. When reporting to the commandant of the sector about the incident on the border the outpost commander should set forth the following facts:

- time of occurrence of the incident;
- precisely locating the point where the incident occurred on the map and the exact distance of this point from the boundary line;
- gist of the incident;
- presence of material and other types of evidence;
- steps he has taken.

320. After reporting the original information to the commandant of the sector, the outpost commander, accompanied by the border detail with search dog immediately departs to the point where the incident took place for the purpose of making a careful search of the area and holding any material evidence found.

321. Upon reaching the point in question the outpost commander will take care to preserve intact and untouched all footprints, corpses (if any), and other forms of material evidence. At the same time he photographs the general view of the area where the incident occurred, where the corpses were found, where objects were tossed aside, and other evidences describing the incident; he makes a sketch of the area point of the incident, carefully indicating upon it the points where all the items were found during a search of the area.

The sketch should contain reference markers taken from a copy of the agreement map.

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322. All traces of the incident should be preserved in their original state until the arrival of the officers assigned to the investigation. To protect such traces it is necessary to assign a sentry; if required, an extra detail of border troops may be assigned to this duty.

323. The bodies of border violators may be buried only by special orders from the detachment commander; the body is first inspected by medical officers and a report drawn up.

The body should be buried at an established distance from the boundary line and in such a place as to preclude observation of this sector from the adjacent foreign territory.

324. Even the most insignificant appearing object found in the area where the incident occurred (such as a cigarette butt, match box of foreign make, etc) may serve as material evidence of a border violation. The outpost commander should pay special attention in searching for things which might have been dropped by border violators, and such items should be carefully preserved.

325. On the arrival of the officers assigned to the investigation the outpost commander should guarantee their safety while they pursue their task; he should accompany them personally throughout the sector with a detail of border troops; he dispatches the necessary number of details in the area where investigation is to take place.

XXIII. THE AIRCRAFT WARNING AND ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE SERVICES

326. The outpost serves also as an auxiliary observation post (VNP) VPOS. The outpost commander carries out the duties of commander of the post, while the duties of the observers are fulfilled by the outpost sentry and all the details engaged in border security work.

327. The details perform day and night observation of the air, and upon sighting aircraft which are violating or intend to violate the federal boundary, or which are dropping certain objects, or which are dropping parachute troops, they immediately

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ly report the matter to the outpost commander. The announcement is given by telephone using the letter for "Air" (po literu Vozdukh), or the established signal for "Air".

328. All border details should be informed about authorized flights of planes and other type aircraft in the outpost sector. The information given them should include the time of the flight, the number and type of aircraft, their recognition markings, and their altitude and course.

The details should do the following:

a. upon detecting aircraft carrying out an unauthorized flight they should give the established signal, "Air" and then proceed to determine the direction of flight, the altitude, the number and type of aircraft, whether single or multi-engine, and the recognition markings. The sentry on duty at the outpost will determine the direction of the flight on the course indicator;

b. shoot down aircraft which are violating the boundary, or force them to land only if given special instructions to do so.

329. The outpost duty officer will:

a. check the veracity of air alert signals given by the observers, and transmit a telephone message under the letter for "Air" in accordance with the established form and sketch;

b. Give the signal, "Air".

330. The outpost commander:

a. is responsible for the organization and proper execution of the duties connected with the aircraft warning and antiaircraft defense services at the outpost sector;

b. assigns the tasks to the border troops making up the details with respect to the aircraft warning service;

c. is responsible for the proper and timely transmissions under the letter for "Air" (po literu Vozdukh), and makes the warning in accordance with an established diagram;

d. draws up and sends to the commandant of the sector a supplementary report in writing;

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e. when necessary, will send out search groups within the limits of his outpost according to the direction of flight of the aircraft to inspect the general area with the object of determining whether parachute troops have been dropped or other materials released.

331. Supplementary written or encoded reports are drawn up in accordance with the following:

- a. the map, scale and year of publication;
- b. the day, hour and minute aircraft was observed, and the time it crossed the boundary;
- c. the altitude and course of the flight;
- d. the point where the aircraft was observed crossing the border with reference to local objects or on the basis of a specially encoded map;
- e. type aircraft, number of engines, recognition markings;
- f. depth of flight into sector, the course taken, and ^{to} ~~over~~ which points of USSR territory did the aircraft penetrate;
- g. by whom was the aircraft observed, from which point was the observation made and what means were used in observing;
- h. meteorological data -- the condition of the weather, visibility, etc;
- i. describe the fire at aircraft and the amount of ammunition expended indicating who did the fire, under whose command, by whose authority, the type firearms used, from which points was the fire conducted;
- j. indicate whether the aircraft was fired upon by the border guards of the adjacent foreign state.

332. In order to effect quick preparations for fire at aircraft, the outpost commander draws up an antiaircraft defense plan (a portion of the plan of defense for the outpost) in which the following are taken into account:

- a. utilization of outpost personnel;
- b. disposition of firing weapons and the installations for them.

The antiaircraft defense plan is mastered by all outpost personnel via periodic training sessions.

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333. When warned of the appearance of aircraft which have violated the country or a forbidden zone, the outpost commander orders that all weapons for antiaircraft defense and all outpost personnel be prepared.

334. On receiving the signal "Air", the outpost commander or the outpost duty officer will give the command "Air" if required, and he will prepare the outpost reserve force for fire.

335. When a border violating aircraft comes within effective fire range the outpost commander will, if special orders are on hand, give the command to fire and then proceed to direct the fire of the machine guns.

336. Reports, under the code sign for "air", regarding violation of the federal boundary by aircraft are drawn up and transmitted in accordance with a special form.

337. The aircraft warning post (AWP) should have the following:

- a. course indicator;
- b. sun glasses (darkened) locally;
- c. set of instructions;
- d. a board with aircraft silhouettes and those of foreign government;
- e. installations for AA fire (heavy machine guns, antitank rifles, and for conventional rifles).

338. ENGINEER AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT ALONG THE BORDER FOR THE AWP

338. Engineer and technical equipment installed along the border ensures greater security of the federal boundary. Use of such equipment brings about conditions in one area of the boundary zone which would:

- a. make it difficult in every possible way for border violators to penetrate across the boundary line;
- b. make it easier for our militia to detect the tracks of transgressors;
- c. make it possible for border troops to move rapidly throughout the border without asking any aid, without encountering obstacles, and to travel under conditions of secrecy or concealment;

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d. make it possible for the outpost or border detail to be warned about the movement of the border violators;

e. ensure observation of the near boundary zone on both sides of the line;

f. ensure defense of the outpost and tactically important local objects and lines in the boundary sectors.

339. Engineer and technical installations at the boundary are essential under all conditions.

Places along the important operational directions and in sectors which are difficult to service should be provided with such installations.

340. Engineer and technical organization of the boundary consists of the following works:

a. creation, along the boundary line, of a control and tracking zone which would ensure detection of tracks of border violators;

c. construction of wire and other type obstacles in those sectors and lines which are most frequently used by trespassers;

d. construction of concealed observation posts, as well as exposed observation posts, observation towers, observation posts in trees, and so on;

e. making clearings in wooded sectors along the line of the boundary;

f. providing signal devices in the boundary sector.

Further, in the land sectors of the boundary:

a. having dirt and paved roads which cut across the boundary and which are closed to traffic, ditches will be dug and barbed wire obstacles or cheval de frise erected;

b. roads open to traffic across the boundary are barred with double road ~~blocks~~ gates; ditches will be dug on both sides of the road for a distance of not less than 100 meters to prevent by-passing the gates;

c. the outskirts of populated centers adjacent to the line of the boundary are surrounded by obstacles difficult to negotiate.

In boundary sectors along rivers and lakes forming the boundary:

a. opposite fords and crossings defensive installations will be constructed; in the fords proper, in those parts of a river belonging to the USSR underwater

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obstacles will be organized;

b. bridges open to vehicular and pedestrian traffic will be obstructed with road gates; one such gate will be erected at the entrance to the gate, and another will be installed on the line of the federal boundary;

c. sections of the river bank convenient for mooring boats and other craft not used for tying up vessels belonging to the local residents are surrounded by obstacles and provided with signalling devices;

d. the borders of populated centers, orchards and gardens extending to the water surface are enclosed by obstacles difficult to negotiate.

341. A properly equipped boundary sector with an 800 meter zone should have the following:

a. a service path or trail laid out for the use of border details whose function is to check the security of the border;

b. wire obstacles extending along the line of the federal boundary and a short distance away from it;

c. a net of ground observation posts to guarantee observation service of the terrain close to the border;

d. clearings to ensure observation of forested terrain;

e. road blocks in forested areas, reinforced with signal devices;

f. a control and tracking zone, both a summer and winter type, extending uninterruptedly along the line of the federal boundary (tilled ground and natural terrain), created for the purpose of detecting the tracks of border violators;

g. a net of observation towers ensuring the observation of distant sectors both in our own and foreign territory;

h. a trail for use by instructors of the dog service units;

i. a zone of auxiliary obstacles (spirals of loose wire, snares, and others) along the different directions;

j. mine fields at different points erected by special instructions;

k. patrol trails;

l. a ramified net of concealed lines of communications and signalling installations;

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m. wire obstacles equipped with signalling devices extending along the line of the federal boundary and so constructed as to close the rear portion of the zone of engineer and technical equipment;

n. the outpost strong point.

342. The service trail is laid out parallel to the boundary line in the immediate vicinity of the border and is marked out with special signs in the field; it is cleared of bushes and rushy growths; in forested sections the trails are made by chopping out trees; brushwood trails are laid out across boggy terrain, while bridges are constructed across streams, brooks and small rivers.

343. The trail for the use of instructors in the dog service is laid out between the service trail and the control and tracking zone.

344. The control and tracking zone is designed for the purpose of facilitating detection of tracks left by border violators, and consists of a zone 10 to 15 meters wide; it extends along the line of the federal boundary; it is forbidden for border details and local residents alike to walk over it.

At individual, more important directions double control and tracking zones (KSP) are constructed. The distance of one such zone from the other is determined by the commander of the border detachment.

The control and tracking zone is constructed in accordance with article 157 of "Instruction for the Border Detail Service" (Instruktsiya po Sluzhbe Pogranichnogo Otryada).

The distance of the control and tracking zone from the service path in each individual case is determined by the commander of the border detachment, depending on the operational situation within the sector, the dimensions of the zone legally set aside for the use of the border troops, the nature and relief of the terrain, the location of populated areas and fortified zones.

345. The patrol trail is laid out along the interior side of the control and tracking zone and is designed for the movement of details checking for signs of border violators in the control and tracking zone; it is provided with a net of concealed lines of communications and signals, using the simplest possible means; the system is so organized as to facilitate detection of signs of border violators.

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When such trails pass through swampy terrain, recourse is sought in brushwork roads; small ridges are constructed for use as passages across rivers, streams, ditches and irrigation channels.

346. As a rule, obstacles should be covered by border details; they will not give the desired results in providing security for the border unless this is done.

347. The border troops themselves serve as the working force ~~for~~ used in the construction of the engineer and technical installations.

The sapper elements attached to border forces carry out the more complex tasks: construction of concealed and exposed observation posts, observation towers, bridges, earth and timber strong points, mine fields, and the like.

348. The work of planning the engineer and technical installations along the boundary is performed by the outpost commander.

After a careful reconnaissance of the sector of the boundary, the outpost commander proceeds to draw up a perspective plan of engineer and technical installations for the outpost sector. This plan takes into account the whole complex of activities which should be carried out, regardless of time schedules, in order completely to cover the sector with engineer and technical installations (art. 349 point "A").

The perspective plan is checked for detail in the field by the commandant of the sector and the chief of the engineer services of the detachment; following this, it is approved by the detachment commander.

349. In order properly and completely to equip a sector of a federal boundary with engineer and technical installations, and to make adequate provision of engineer needs for the defense of an outpost, the outpost commander should:

a. carefully reconnoiter the boundary sector and the terrain adjacent to the outpost in which ~~they~~ he will determine the following: the most advisable methods to be used in carrying out the engineer and technical work in the sector, the type of barriers, obstacles to be used in constructing ~~obstacles~~, control and tracking zones, observation posts, observation towers, patrol roads and paths, clearings, bridges, crossings, cribs, obstructions with signalling devices, and where they shall be erected; determine the availability of structural materials immediately at hand required for the

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work at hand, and make or draw up the decision regarding to carry out the project;

b. On the basis of the perspective plan to draw up an annual ~~plan~~ engineer and technical plan for the equipping of the outpost sector; the plan of work should take into account the following: new construction work to be done by outpost personnel, new construction work to be carried out by men and equipment of the border detail; work dealing with the repair and improvement of existing installations, both those which are directly on the border, and those at the outpost proper or in the strong point; the plan of work should indicate the following: time when project will be started, time allotted for the completion of the project, materials required, and the person responsible for the project;

c. present the annual plan of work on time through the commandant of the sector to the commander of the border detachment for his approval;

d. organize and direct the work pertaining to the engineer and technical phases within the boundary sector, and organize the engineer provisions for the defense of the outpost;

e. draw up a diagram of the engineer and technical installations of the boundary sector, and a sketch showing the provision of engineer means for the defense of the outpost or strong point.

Subsequently, he should:

a. put into operation new installation and those which had been out of commission, after checking on the quality of the work done; accepted structure should be assigned to the responsibility of various individuals;

b. submit a report to the commandant of the sector concerning the work done in the sector and the quality of such work;

c. systematically control the condition of the engineer and technical organization of the ground along the border and ~~in~~ the defensive installations in the outpost, especially the condition of the control and tracking zone and the signalling devices;

d. teach the personnel to utilize the technical devices in protecting the ^{to} federal boundary, and discern trucks used by border violators when negotiating the engineer and technical installations along the border;

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- e. know the location of signalling installations along the border and see that they are properly used by border troops on duty;
- f. work constantly at improving the engineer and technical facilities along the border; raise the defensive capabilities of outpost personnel, explaining to them the importance of the engineer and technical installations;
- g. develop inventiveness among personnel, encouraging innovators and inventors to make contributions with regard to the engineer and technical organization of the boundary;
- h. quickly put into effect the business-like proposals made by the border troops, reporting to the sector commandant such beneficial suggestions which cannot be carried out by the men and equipment at the disposal of the outpost;
- i. direct the work of the sapper instructor of the border outpost.

XXV. ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNICATIONS AT THE OUTPOST

350. The communications system at the outpost should ensure to the outpost commander an opportunity of uninterrupted control over the different types of details engaged in their military and service tasks along the outpost sector regardless of the time, and especially of the kind of activity in which they are engaged. It should guarantee the following:

- a. an opportunity to transmit, at any time whatever, various orders, receive reports, or converse with border detail personnel;
- b. cooperation between details of own and neighboring outposts, within the details, between border troopers in launches and those in aircraft when engaged in joint operations, with supporting units of the Red Army and Navy located in the outpost sector.

351. The commander of the border detachment outpost is fully responsible for the proper organization of the communications system and putting such a system into practice in all kinds of service and military activities indulged in by the border outpost.

The commander of the border outpost is obligated to:

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a. have a thorough knowledge of all the means of communications and signalling used at the outpost, and make proper use of such when organizing a signalling and communications system;

b. improve constantly on the system of communications and signalling and exercising secret tactical control in the various forms of service and military duties carried on by the outpost (it is mandatory that the commander make use of all the means of signalling and communicating existing at the outpost);

c. check daily on the condition of the signalling and communications equipment at the outpost, and be fully responsible for the readiness of such equipment for instant use;

d. hold exercises for the personnel at the outpost dealing with the study of signals and communications equipment, daily allowing them an opportunity to use the equipment and get a chance to develop their rationalizing talents;

e. properly to employ the communications man and keeper of the pigeon loft at the outpost, direct their service duties in the interests of constantly improving and making more efficient the communications system at the outpost;

f. organize in an efficient manner the border mail service within the border outpost sector.

352. The outpost signals communications man and the senior men of the border details, to whom communications equipment has been entrusted, are personally responsible to the commander of the outpost insofar as the care, preservation, and use of communications equipment is concerned.

353. For organizing communications in the outpost sector, the commander of the outpost makes use of the following:

a. wire communications means: permanent and temporary telephone communication line cables, and those used in signalling; special apparatus and microtelephone tubes (handsets) used in signal communications work;

b. radio communications means;

c. carrier pigeons;

d. messenger dogs;

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e. runners and patrols;

f. visual signals given by hand, with flags, special indicators, semaphores, signal flares, or with whatever means happen to be at hand (weapons, pioneer tools, etc), smoke pots, stakes, rockets, flashlights, heliographs, and the like;

g. sound signals given by voice, bugle, whistles, sirens, shots from rifles, by exploding grenades, striking various objects, imitating the sounds of wild animals and birds, and the like.

354. The commander of the outpost should take the following into consideration in the selection of one or another means of communications:

a. the importance of each detail in the overall plan of defense of the boundary, assigning or designating the more reliable or dependable means of communications for the more important directions;

b. the tactical and technical data of the means of communications and the possibility of using such equipment successfully in a given situation.

It should be mentioned that each direction should be provided several types of signals communications means (at least two), so that if one failed to operate the other could immediately be put into operation instead of it.

355. Communicating and signalling in the outpost sector can be carried out in a concealed or secret or open manner.

By the concealed method we mean communications effected by means which cannot be detected by outsiders (such as the telephone, the radio, pigeons, messenger dogs, mounted and dismounted messengers under conditions when they carefully camouflage their movements).

By exposed or open means of communications we mean communicating by means which are visible and audible by outsiders (such as optical signalling, rockets, shots from firearms, burning stakes, exploding grenades, etc).

The selection of the method of communications in each separate instance should be given careful consideration on the basis of the existing situation; the improper selection of the method of communicating may result in the failure of a mission.

In every instance where concealed means of communication exist and where the

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opportunity for the use of such equipment exists, communications or liaison between the border detail and outpost headquarters, as well as communications between details should be carried out in a concealed manner; exposed means of communication may be used only when it impossible to employ the concealed means.

356. In order properly to organize communications at the outpost sector and take into account the available means of communications and their full use, the commander of the outpost maintains a communications diagram; this serves as the permanent working document of the outpost commander in organizing communications.

The communications diagram is entered on the operational map (diagram of the sector) belonging to the border outpost. The following items should be indicated upon it:

- a. basic line of communications, and the line of signals used by border troops (with lateral circuits) and the point of location of signalling device plugs or sockets;
- b. the lines and points of communication of other branches ~~of~~ (the MVS, the MS, the MPS, and others);
- c. permanently operating radio stations;
- d. special apparatus.

The following points should be explained in the legend:

- a. the total strength ~~of~~ in men and equipment in the communications and signalling department at the outpost, and the condition of the equipment;
- b. procedures followed in using lateral channels of communications of other departments (the MVS, the MS, the MPS) whenever it is necessary to contact border details, the commandant's headquarters, the detachment, neighboring outposts, as well as through which points can such contact be established.

XXVI. CONTROL OF MANNER IN WHICH BORDER REGULATIONS ARE OBSERVED

357. The outpost commander is obligated to carry out the following in the sector entrusted to him:

- a. using as a basis the conditions under which border security is maintained,

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present for the consideration of the higher command his suggestions concerning such border regulations which would promote border security;

b. together with his officers, take part in explaining to the local populace the established border regulations;

c. report to his superiors such border regulations which tend to infringe on the vital interests of the population, and to offer his own ideas regarding changes to such regulations, though not to the detriment of border security;

d. check whether the procedures to be followed in entering a border zone are being properly observed by systematically sending out patrols to check documents in the possession of the people and to procure information about all recently arrived individuals;

e. establish the procedures to be followed to ensure receipt of information from the local populace concerning the time, place, and character of intended work in the border zone to which people are admitted by passes issued by the border authorities;

f. upon adopting the resolution to permit admittance of local residents into the border zone for carrying on necessary work activities there he should, in each individual case, issue the established type of pass;

g. he should, as a rule admit the local residents into the designated border area by group only, and he should guarantee the safety of these workers by posting border details to duty in this area;

h. inform his border details about the places where the different kinds of work are being performed, the number of workers involved, who is in charge of them, the nature of work they are doing, and the amount of time that will be required to complete it;

i. by authority of the commandant, to issue hunting licenses for use in his sector; he should inform the ~~XXXXXX~~ border details about the location of areas where hunting is permitted, and if the hunting is being done near the boundary line he should organize the proper security of the area;

unless authorized
j. without authorization by the detachment commander, he should not permit

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the following to be carried out in his area: capital construction, topographic and geodetic surveys, taking moving or still pictures, conducting geologic or other types of expeditions, making meteorological observations or other types of scientific work, dredging or other underwater works in bodies of water along the boundary, and he is obligated to organize appropriate security within such areas where work of the above type is being carried out with proper authority.

356. When intensified security conditions prevail the outpost commander has the right to forbid, in certain places, hunting, fishing, carrying out work activities, and movement within his border sector -- points to which admission is authorized by passes issued by the border authorities; the outpost commander should inform the local authorities of such restriction well in advance, and he should further report the situation to the sector commandant.

359. The depth of the border zone is determined or defined by orders emanating from the MVD of the USSR.

360. All persons caught violating border regulations should be arrested.

If these regulations are violated by local residents, charges are drawn up setting forth the violation and the resident of the area is released. The document is sent to the sector commandant who fixes the responsibility.

If border regulations are violated by people other than local residents, the following steps will be taken:

a. people without passports and passes for entering and staying within a border zone are escorted by border troops, provided with a statement of detention, to the sector commandant;

b. persons having the proper documents are released after a statement has been drawn to the effect that a violation had taken place. The statement is directed to the attention of the sector commandant.

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XXVII. DIRECTING THE ASSISTING BRIGADES (Brigady Sodeistviya) AND THEIR
EMPLOYMENT IN PROTECTING THE BORDER

361. By instructions from the sector commandant the outpost commander organizes assisting brigades (Brigady Sodeistviya) BS, consisting of volunteers from among the local residents, for the purpose of securing organized, active and steady support and cooperation on the part of the local residents to the border troops in protecting the boundary line.

Large sized assisting brigades -- consisting of more than 20 men -- are divided for ease of control, into assisting groups (Gruppy Sodeistviya) GS.

362. Eligible for membership in the assisting brigade are residents of the border zone who have manifested devotion to their native land, and who have cooperated with and are capable of assisting border authorities in the security of the USSR federal boundary line.

Particular care should be shown to select demobilized Red Army men and women into these assisting brigades.

Communists, Komsomol members and active Soviet officials constitute the basic cadre of the assisting brigades.

363. The outpost commander should maintain a constant check with regard to the number of personnel and the type of people enrolled as members of the assisting brigades and groups.

Nominations of personnel for membership in these assisting groups and brigades and the rejection or exclusion from such brigades are made by the outpost commander or by the sector commandant.

364. The outpost commander should know all the members of the assisting brigade individually; Based on a study of the capabilities of each member of the brigade, as well as the activities and initiative such member displayed in rendering assistance in border security work, the ~~zone~~ outpost commander selects the brigade leader and assistant leader candidates for approval by the sector commandant.

By agreement with the outpost commander, the leader of the assisting brigade

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designates the senior men (starshikh) and assistants to the senior men of the assisting brigades.

Brigade leaders and senior men of groups are chosen from men who have had the best background of military preparation, men who have been active members of brigades (primarily members and candidates for membership of the Communist Party), active members of the Komsomol organizations, and trusted non party individuals.

365. The outpost commander should systematically explain to the members of the assisting brigades what their specific duties are; he should appoint special officers and non coms from the outpost to organize their training.

In training assisting brigades it is important not to permit the members of such groups to learn the system of codes, as well as the ways and means employed by border forces in guarding the boundary line.

366. The outpost commander should conduct political and cultural training work as an individual and with the assistance of party organizations, for members of the Assisting Brigades; this work should be done in cooperation with local party and Komsomol organizations and federal agencies.

367. The outpost commander should establish the order of using the assisting brigades depending on the topographical peculiarities of the area, the operational situation in a given sector, and on the nature of the incident which occurred.

Depending on the operational situation, members of the assisting brigade are employed in accordance with the following: during roundups, in making an ambush, for patrol duty, and as observers.

368. The commander of the outpost draws up a plan for the operational use of the brigades which he presents for the approval of the sector commandant.

Such a plan consists of the following:

1. A map and sketch of the sector showing the location of the boundary sectors to be covered by the assisting brigades.
2. The operational table in which the following will be indicated:
 - a. points of disposition of brigades and groups;
 - b. the missions of the assisting brigade in covering a sector entrusted to it;
 - c. boundaries of sectors covered by the assisting brigades;

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d. surnames and given names of leaders of assisting brigades and senior men of a sisting groups;

e. total number of members in the assisting brigades and the total number of local residents who could be enlisted for this service;

f. communication equipment and methods, communications men;

g. types of signals to be used for warning or alerting assisting brigades regarding the beginning of an operation and the order in which such signals will be given.

369. On the basis of the overall plan of operational use, the outpost commander determines which sector to assign to which brigade; such sectors will be immediately occupied by the assisting brigades upon sounding the alert or when ordered to do so by the outpost commander.

370. The outpost commander will establish the special conventional warning and communication signals to be used between the outpost and each individual brigade; these will be different from the signals which had been established between the outpost and the regular border details.

371. In all instances where assisting brigades are employed it is important carefully to instruct the men in them about their missions, and the manner in which they will cooperate with other units of assisting brigades, as well as with border details; such instructions will be given by the outpost commander or by his actual representative. For this reason the border details are informed about the points of location of details connected with assisting brigades and the directions in which they will be moving.

372. The outpost commander should have a bill governing the use of the assisting brigades during the period of intensified border security, especially as it applies to the sectors which are important in a given situation and important operational directions. In such instances it is necessary to take into account the possibility of unifying the assisting brigades into detachments for joint operation under the direction of border force officers.

373. As a rule, the work of the assisting brigades is carried out by details

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consisting of not less than two men each.

374. With the permission and approval of the sector commandant, the outpost commander has the right to authorize members of assisting brigades to bear non-standard firearms.

The weapons are issued to the more active members in the assisting brigades and those who have been politically reliable -- men who are capable of handling firearms; these weapons are issued only during an operation involving search and pursuit of armed border violators.

The outpost commander is to give careful instructions to persons receiving weapons and should take every possible measure to prevent their improper use and causing accidental shootings.

Armed members of the assisting brigades are assigned the more responsible tasks in the most important sectors and directions in areas where the assisting brigades operate.

375. Records of the assisting brigades are kept in an appropriate section of a secret book maintained by the outpost commander.

376. The outpost commander will present awards and prizes (by direction of his superiors) to such members of assisting brigades who have distinguished themselves in border security work; he will see that such men are given favorable publicity in the areas where they reside. Likewise subject to commendation or nomination for awards are people who are not formally members of assisting brigades, but who have distinguished themselves by rendering effective aid to the border authorities in the protection of the federal boundary.

XXVIII. CUTTER SERVICE

377. Motorboats and auxiliary cutters like the Zis, Gaz and others are assigned for use by border service details for guarding water sections of the boundary.

The work of guarding individual sectors of the boundary may be reinforced by the use of larger displacement cutters such as armored cutters, river gunboats,

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and checking 10 (probably minesweepers), and the like.

378. Motor boats and auxiliary cutters are used to carry out the following tasks:

- a. shift border details to more distant sectors and transport them to islands;
- b. take part in border operations dealing with search and pursuit of border violators who have penetrated to the rear;
- c. transport border details while they perform their duties on the water;
- d. accompany Soviet and foreign vessels at specific sections of the boundary;
- e. blockade islands and channels during border operations involving search of border violators on islands, and in keeping the boundary closed;
- f. convoy craft which have been stopped;
- g. liaison with the commandant's headquarters, neighboring outposts and border detachments; checking shore areas, studying the depth and current flow in channels;
- h. transport wounded and sick border troops.

379. The above listed tasks can be carried out if the crews of the various boats are properly trained and if the equipment is maintained in proper condition.

The staffs of the commandant's headquarters and border detachments will ensure that all the material and technical items will be provided, that the vessels will be provided the necessary repair facilities, and that the crews will be properly trained.

The outpost commander to whom cutters are assigned is obligated to check on their condition, should make adequate provision for technical materials, and will see that the crews are properly trained.

The outpost commander will ensure the proper service of the auxiliary cutters and motorboats assigned to him by means of the following:

- a. conducting daily checks on the condition of the equipment of the cutters;
- b. allowing sufficient time to the crews for the care and maintenance of cutters in proper condition;
- c. allowing the necessary amount of time to the crews for special technical training;

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d. daily special border training to crews (helmsmen) in studying or learning where the boundary line passes, where the channels are located, the status of islands, navigation rules, existing border regulations, conduct of behavior with respect to country on the other side of the line, peculiarities of own and sector and that on the adjacent border sector, tricks employed by border violators when crossing the body of water, ways and means of communicating with shore details;

e. cutters will be used only for such purpose as they are intended.

380. At the beginning of each navigation season the outpost commander is supposed to test each helmsman's knowledge of where the boundary and channels are located, the status of channels and islands, rules of navigation, peculiarities of the shore line, and the depths of the waters in his sector, especially the location of banks, shoal water, and the speed of currents, and the regulations concerning the use of weapons. Unless the border troops are sufficiently acquainted with these points they are not authorized to serve in cutters nor steer them; they should study the points in which they have shown a weakness.

381. The outpost commander is responsible for the proper use of the cutters in guarding the boundary in conformance with the specific operational and meteorological situation prevailing in his sector, setting forth his decision for the use of the cutter in the daily plan of security for his sector. The following points should be indicated in his decision: when the cutter shall be used, at which point of the sector will it be employed, the mission to be accomplished, the type and composition of detail performing the duty with the cutter, the identity of the shore details with which the crew will cooperate, the period of duty.

382. Cutters will be tied up at the mooring places and will kept in a state of constant readiness for immediate departure to the border area, having on board a full tank of fuel and lubricants, plus a 30% reserve supply of these items carried in hermetically sealed containers well packed. The emergency supply can be expended only under important operational conditions (detention or arresting border violators, rendering assistance to border troopers in distress and rescuing men from Soviet craft, supporting and supplying details engaged in action or pursuing violators),

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when the prescribed filling is expended and there is no opportunity to refuel without great inconvenience.

Cutter crews upon returning from duty may leave their vessels after refueling and getting their craft into a state of immediate readiness for departure to the border area.

Cutters are tied up at the shoreline by means of chains and strong locks and are kept under constant guard to prevent being seized, to see that they are not damaged by the waves or floating objects.

383. Efficient cutter service is ensured through proper training of crews and senior men of details assigned to cutter service duty.

When transporting border details to a given sector the cutter travels under conditions of concealment against observation from authorities in the neighboring country; the detail is disembarked at a certain distance from their actual point of disposition; in areas where the cutter is under observation from the foreign authorities it is put through false movements and stopped at different points in order to conceal the true purpose of the trip; the detail transported by the cutter is concealed under decks, under awnings, and other gear.

After the detail has disembarked the cutter moves ahead a certain distance in the original direction, makes several stops and maneuvers and then proceeds to its next destination.

384. When a detail is assigned to duty on an island, the point at which they are to be disembarked is carefully observed from the cutter while it is in motion so as to prevent the group from being ambushed or destroyed; if no suspicious signs are noted the cutter proceeds to unload the men.

After the men have landed the cutter continues to remain in the vicinity of the island under way awaiting the return of the detail from the island, or it may leave upon receipt of an appropriate signal from the senior man of the detail. While standing by for this signal the remaining border troopers in the cutter are in a state of readiness to take the men from the island aboard at an instant's notice, or to give them necessary fire support.

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Fire support is always given when the disembarked detail from the cutter has encountered armed border violators near the point of landing.

If the border violators discovered by the detail make an attempt to escape across the water the border troops in the cutter will take all possible measures to detain or destroy them.

385. Emergency or standby and search groups are transported to the point of operation at full speed. The safety of the ship is ensured through increased vigilance on the part of all border troops who will stand by to watch the waters ahead. The senior man in the cutter will assign separate sectors of observation for each border trooper in order to cover the total area of the water and portions of the shore. The purpose is as follows:

- a. avoid running into floating objects on the water, as well as reefs and shoals;
- b. warn against surprise fire by border violators from the shores, islands, and from water craft.

386. It is forbidden to disembark border details at distribution points, or to make landings at one and the same point several times.

387. Cutter render assistance to border details on shore engaged in arresting border violators by:

- a. stopping the violators on the water while they are attempting to swim away or take off in craft from our shores or from an island;
- b. seizing water craft of border violators;
- c. providing fire support to shore details.

388. In operations dealing with search and pursuit of border violators the cutters are used in conducting careful inspections and control of the shore line and islands included in the area of operation, in pursuing border violators who have taken off in water craft, and in supporting the details with fire.

When inspecting a shore line, a careful study is made of the shore line, and all objects which might be used in effecting a crossing of the body of water by violators are removed.

When pursuing violators on craft the cutter should strive to detain or capture

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the violators on the water, before they are capable of reaching a point of land where they can conceal themselves. This is achieved through fast motion, using the most direct course, by maneuvering the cutter and by conducting fire.

389. Auxiliary craft can perform the following kinds of border detail services on the water:

a. (sekreta) listening posts -- if the cutter is located in a concealed spot along the direction of probable movement of border violators; in such case the cutter will stop the violators as they approach the shore (if they are coming from the other side of the boundary), or they will be seized immediately as they approach the shore (if the violators are coming from inside the USSR; in both cases the senior man in the cutter should take existing conditions into account such as the width of the river, the current, the visibility, size of waves);

b. ambushes -- if the cutter is placed in concealment for the purpose of detaining violators on the basis of previously received information; in this case the senior man in the cutter is an officer; the actions of the ambush group are determined by the concrete conditions prevailing (such as the total number of border violators involved, the direction and objective of the border violators, whether they are apt to manifest armed resistance, and whether they are capable of breaking through the boundary line), but under any conditions the senior man in the cutter is obligated to ensure secrecy of approach and to remain in concealment while on duty; he should be prepared to maneuver his cutter and open fire when required;

c. patrols -- if the cutter is assigned to make an inspection of a shore zone and to check for obstacles in the water, the presence of craft in the sector guarded, whether such craft are authorized, at a given time to be in boundary area waters, check on documents to determine their authenticity, i.e. documents carried by individuals who were found in a boat being examined, see that navigation rules are observed in border waters by Soviet and foreign craft; patrol services are usually performed ~~under way~~ while in motion.

Persons found to be in craft sailing boundary waters without proper authorization and violating border regulations as well as rules of navigation are immediately arrested and escorted to the outpost.

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Concerning foreign craft which violate navigation rules, the cutters will act in conformance with existing procedures.

The cutter will proceed at slow speed or the craft will be rowed when making an inspection of the shore line or checking the water for the presence of obstacles; the craft will proceed as close to shore as possible.

All suspicious looking places and objects are given a careful inspection, disembarking a portion of the border troopers if necessary. If traces or evidence of any kind is found pointing to a border violation, the senior man in the boat will act in accordance with the field order.

390. Auxiliary cutters perform escort service duty for vessels;

a. Soviet vessels -- by special instructions from higher headquarters vessels will be escorted through controversial sections of the channel, when navigation rules have been violated, or when approaching and passing through boundary waters;

b. foreign vessels -- when such vessels approach our territorial waters. The vessels will be escorted or accompanied when it is impossible to observe them from shore.

The purpose of accompanying vessels is to prevent them, intentionally or otherwise, from violating the waterway boundary, and to see that no anti-Soviet literature is thrown out or border violators allowed to slip over the side.

When accompanying a Soviet vessel the cutter moves along on the after quarter of the ship toward the foreign shore; it should maintain a distance sufficient to avoid a collision and be so located as to keep that side of the vessel under observation.

When accompanying a foreign vessel the cutter proceeds between our own shore line and the foreign vessel and somewhat to the rear of the latter.

On observing some kind of a violation the senior man in the cutter acts in accordance with the field order and conformably with the line of behavior to be followed in a given sector of the boundary.

391. Cutters are assigned tasks of blockading islands, streams and individual sections of the shore whenever certain operations are being carried out in the bor-

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der zone, including search for border violators. When a cutter is engaged in blockade work, either while in motion or when anchored, depending on the character of the sector, it assumes a position which offers the best view of the section under blockade or of an island; in this manner it will be easier to apprehend individuals attempting to violate the boundary in the area where a given operation is being carried out.

With the exception of the helmsman, the other troopers in a cutter are assigned sectors of observation in the direction of the section being blockaded and also toward the boundary. The helmsman holds the cutter in a state of readiness, prepared to move off in any given direction.

392. In the various border operations, cutters are also used to transport support groups, bringing up ammunition supplies and provisions, and effecting liaison between the separate groups of border forces participating in an operation.

393. If the situation permits, auxiliary cutters may convoy vessels of violators who have been stopped to the outpost or commandant's headquarters on the water.

Convoying consists of accompanying the craft used by violators (which is proceeding under its own power), or if ~~the~~ the technical condition of the cutter allows such craft may be taken in tow or taken aboard the cutter.

When accompanying a captured craft, the escorting cutter follows somewhat in the rear and to one side of the toward the boundary side of the such craft.

When towing a craft alongside, it is placed on the side between the our shore and the towing cutter.

Observation is maintained from the cutter without letup for the purpose of preventing attempts to flee, put up resistance, or make an attack by those on board the craft being towed.

394. Auxiliary cutters are employed for communication purposes only when other means and methods of communication cannot be used instead of the cutter, or when such means are non-existent.

Sick and wounded border troops are transported by order of the sector commandant, who indicates the time and place for making such a trip and the composition of the accompanying group.

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396. The shore line will be inspected and the channel studied for depth and current direction and velocity only during daylight hours. In such activities the senior man designated in the cutter must be an officer or non com.

Use of the cutter for studying the channel, as well as the depth of the waters and currents therein is permitted only by the expressed authorization of the sector commandant; the reason is that such work activities cannot always be carried out due to the constantly changing (political) situation.

397. In carrying out tasks in border waters the auxiliary cutters cooperate with border details on shore in the following manner:

- a. by exchanging information about the situation at the sector and about the tasks received; exchange of information is effected by word of mouth or through the use of conventional signals;
- b. through the carrying on of mutual observation of cutters and shore details and rendering immediate assistance when required;
- c. by mutually directing shore details and the cutters on duty toward the border violators using established signals;
- d. by mutually supporting each other by fire and maneuver.

Cooperation is organized by the outpost commander who indicates the following to the senior men of the shore details and the senior man in the cutter:

- a. who will be found at the various points in the sector, and the time when they should be there; the nature of their mission;
- b. who will call whom in communicating, and the methods and means of communication to be used;
- c. ways and means of pointing out targets when border violators have been detected and during an armed encounter;
- d. conventional signals to be used for mutual recognition;
- e. duty hours for details and men in cutters.

398. The safety of the cutter in navigation is ensured by knowing the peculiarities of the sector being guarded, by knowing where the hiding places are within it, by strictly observing the regulations of loading and unloading, and by adhering to discipline during the cruise.

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The following are forbidden:

- a. overloading the cutter with freight or personnel;
- b. unnecessary movement by people in the cutter while under way;
- c. shifting of cargo to and from cutter while it is in motion;
- d. smoking near fuel tanks, near ammunition packages, and in the vicinity of the engine.

The outpost commander, the senior man in the cutter and the helmsman are responsible for the safety of the cutter afloat.

Cutters are authorized to cruise without running light during night-time; the lights will be turned on only when there is danger of colliding with a vessel. The cutter commander bears the responsibility for the cutter when drifting without lights.

Smoking on board the cutter and the use of lights during night cruises is not authorized; lights may be used only in extreme cases of necessity (during breakdowns and in case of accident and other mishaps occasioned by the situation).

399. The outpost commander, the senior man in the cutter, and the helmsman are obligated to take all possible measures to provide the best camouflage for the cutter in the boundary area.

Camouflage is effected by the following:

- a. selection of concealed stopping places and of concealed approaches to the shore, and using the proper methods of approach (under power, rowing, drifting);
- b. taking advantage of various weather conditions such as darkness, fog, and poor visibility due to rain, and others; utilization of local conditions (hidden streams, small islands, and cane growths);
- c. simulation of border security activities (this consists of sending out two or more cutters, one of which is assigned the security mission, while the others draw the attention of enemy observers by their maneuvers);
- d. painting the cutter with a color resembling the background and the water, concealing the cutter in bushy growth and under camouflaging nets;
- e. causing the cutter to drift in the stream with the engine cut off.

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Whatever the type of camouflage used, it should not restrict the movements of the cutter.

400. Under normal conditions cutters are assigned to periods of duty in the boundary zone of 8 to 10 hours duration. If the period of service is extended beyond this the pilot and engineer should be relieved.

401. Only the pilot may operate the boat while it is under way, when approaching and departing from shore and from other craft. He may be replaced only in exceptional cases such as wounding or incapacitation by some other means.

402. When the cutter cruises through boundary waters it should have aboard not less than two border troopers ~~armed~~ armed with prescribed weapons.

When border troops are armed with rifles, bayonets will be removed while embarking and then replaced or fixed after leaving the craft.

403. Cutters should display the border flags; colors will be pulled down when the cutter assumes the identity of a commercial vessel and when it is carrying out a special assignment of the high command.

404. The cutter should have life-saving equipment as prescribed by regulations.

XXIX. THE CANINE SERVICE

405. Specially trained service dogs are an extremely important auxiliary means for guarding the boundary line; the use of these animals serves to strengthen the border security service.

406. Service dogs for the protection of the border fall into the following categories:

A. Search dogs. They are used for the following purposes:

- a. independently locating tracks of border violators;
- b. pursuing and searching for border violators by their tracks;
- c. searching an area or dwelling to find border violators and concealed contraband;
- d. picking border violators out of a group or crowd.

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2. Sentry dogs, used for the following purposes:

- a. giving silent warning to the duty detail concerning the approach of outsiders;
- b. pursuing and stopping border violators;
- c. searching through accidented terrain, difficult for conducting ordinary search, for the purpose of locating the violators and such articles as they have discarded;
- d. following the fresh tracks of border violators;
- e. actively defending the duty detail against surprise attack.

3. Guard dogs, used for the following purposes:

- a. warning the outpost sentry by howling about the approach of unauthorized persons to the guarded objective;
- b. actively stopping trespassers in their attempts to penetrate to the sector guarded by the canine;
- d. in exceptional cases, for searching an area to determine the presence of hidden trespassers and then locating them.

4. Messenger dogs, used for the following purposes:

- a. delivering reports and maintaining communications between the duty detail and the outpost or other details which are traveling;
- b. transporting goods in packs weighing up to 25% of the dog's own weight.

410. To have essential cooperation between the border details and the canine service, all outpost personnel should have knowledge of the basic rules for the employment of dogs; in addition, officers should have mastered the basic elements of dog training and should be able to determine the degree of training which a dog has had.

411. The manner in which service dogs will be used and the kinds of missions that will be assigned to them (rather, to the person working with them) depend on the actual operational situation.

412. Resending out of details with service dogs is provided for by the daily border security plan.

413. The service load for the dog is indicated in the outpost border service

book.

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414. Search dogs are used to locate the tracks of trespassers in the vicinity of trails used by instructors of the dog service.

415. Unnecessary movements by border details in the vicinity of trails used by instructors in the dog service are forbidden; this is done to create conditions which would facilitate independent tracking down of trespassers by the dogs.

The instructor of the dog service is warned beforehand concerning each instance of border details entering into the zone where service dogs are used; he needs this information before departing on a service mission with his particular detail.

416. To check the work of the search dogs when ordered to examine tracks, the dog service instructor is given the following task: when moving to the flank, or upon returning to the outpost, the instructor will personally check the tracks in the control zone.

417. The successful use of search dogs in pursuing trespassers by their tracks depends on the following:

- timely detection and preservation of tracks;
- degree of training and condition of canines;
- ability to conserve the strength and energy of dogs while they are engaged in the tracking work.

418. An animal having one year of training and experience at the outpost should be used to work on a trail which is about four hours old and extending over a distance of 5 to 6 km, the conditions ~~being~~ of movement being of average difficulty.

419. The more quickly the dog can be brought to the point where the tracks have been located, the more probable will be the success of the operation; however, the animal must not be rushed to the point where the tracks were found in such a manner as to affect its physical condition.

420. Guard dogs are used to protect the outpost area.

Guard dog posts are disposed in such a manner as to protect the most concealed approaches.

421. Responsibility for the proper use of service dogs, as well as for their training, care, and maintenance is borne by the outpost commander. In this respect he should:

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a. properly organize the special service of the dog instructors and dog masters of the Red Army; such personnel should not be used for border security duty without their animals;

b. make a study of the experiences involving the employment of service dogs and try to find methods which would tend to raise the effectiveness of their use under conditions as they exist at the outpost;

c. ensure the systematic training and perfection techniques with search, sentry, guard, and messenger dogs in the outpost in accordance with standards established for such animals;

d. see that the instructors of the dog service and enlisted dog masters of the Red Army keep improving their special abilities;

e. ensure proper housing and feeding of dogs in accordance with set standards

f. keep records of dogs.

422. The instructor of the dog service in the outpost is responsible for the proper maintenance and training of all service canines at the outpost. He should carry out the following:

a. perform border security duty with the animal assigned to him;

b. with the aid of a search animal track down trespassers, whatever the conditions may be, carrying on the tracking work with skill and with the utmost devotion of effort until the assigned mission is accomplished;

c. regularly train the search animal assigned to him;

d. direct the training of sentry, guard, and messenger dogs attached to the outpost;

e. direct the training of enlisted dog masters of the Red Army in special disciplines;

f. see that service dogs are properly maintained and that special equipment be properly cared for;

g. keep training records of all service dogs in the outpost.

423. Enlisted dog masters of the Red Army are responsible for the training, maintenance, care, and housing of the service animals assigned to them. They should:

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- a. be able properly and effectively to use the dogs assigned to them while on border security duty;
- b. regularly train and improve in every way the performance of the guard, messenger, or sentry dogs assigned to them;
- c. know the regulations pertaining to the maintenance and care of service dogs.

VXX. THE PICKET SERVICE

424. Pickets constitute an ~~important~~ element of the border forces which is not organic; they are temporarily attached to a line border outpost for the purpose of guarding a sector of the federal boundary specified in an order by the chief of border troops in the district.

The distribution and messing provided the personnel on picket duty should be adequate to ensure proper security of the boundary under normal conditions.

425. Pickets are employed in accordance with the following:

- a. when one of the flanks of the outpost is very long, and such flank is of very great importance in consequence of a given operational situation;
- b. along the directions of the most probable movement of border trespassers for the purpose of reinforcing the security of the outpost;
- c. along sectors, which, in consequence of natural conditions such as floods, ice jams, and snowdrifts/cannot be serviced ~~by~~ daily by border ~~max~~ duty details from the outpost.

426. The size of the picket force and the length of the sector assigned to such force is determined by the conditions of service and the situation existing. It is not deemed advisable to post a picket force of less than 15 men.

Personnel of picket forces are provided with the same kind of weapons, equipment, and ammunition provided to border troops.

427. As a rule, the commander of a picket force is ~~an~~ of officer rank.

The commander of the picket force is directly subordinated to the commander

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of the border line outpost in whose sector the picket has been posted.

428. The personnel in a picket force are relieved not less often than once every 10 days.

429. Security of the federal boundary line in the sector where the picket force is posted is organized daily in accordance with the resolution of the outpost commander in whose sector the picket force is posted. The decision of the outpost commander, the roster of men and equipment of the picket force are given in code by telephone or such information is sent by courier.

430. The order of the day within the picket force, the manner in which they carry out the duties of border troopers, and the security and defense of the picket force -- all these are carried out in conformance with requirements as set forth by "Instructions for the Border Detail" and "Instructions for the Border Outpost Detail".

431. The pickets should have provided for them a reliable system of technical communication with the border line outpost; they should also be provided with the necessary quantity of signalling devices and equipment.

432. If possible, and when necessary, the picket force should be allotted service dogs.

433. The commander of the picket force should keep his group in a state of constant readiness for combat; he should have a well-developed plan of defense; he should maintain a daily combat bill; and he should prepare a strong point for the defense of the picket force.

434. The picket force commander is responsible for the observation of constant vigilance and proper performance of duty by all border troops within the sector entrusted to his care, for their combat readiness at all times, and for the high order of discipline and morale among the personnel in his picket force.

435. The picket force commander has in his possession a sketch of the sector, a diagram showing the ranges of audibility and visibility, an observation logbook, a book for recording telephone messages, the service code, and a roster of the personnel in the unit.

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XXI. BORDER SECURITY ALONG THE SEACOAST

436. Border security service along the seacoast is carried out by coastal border outposts, border patrol vessels, and coast guard aviation units.

Border security duties are carried out along the coast and on the water.

437. The commander of a coastal border outpost, in addition to executing the usual tasks performed by an outpost, organizes within the sector entrusted to him and carries out the following:

- a. control to see that foreign and national vessels in the territorial waters of the USSR within his outpost sector observe the rules of navigation;
- b. protection of natural resources contained within the territorial waters, such as animals, birds, and fish, and prevents all attempts to plunder such resources;
- c. control to see that border regulations, both on land and sea, are adhered to.

438. In resolving these tasks the commander of the coastal border outpost:

- a. organizes border patrols along the coastal zone, on the islands, and, in the winter season, on the ice;
- b. organizes the service of border cutters to include the vessels which are under his jurisdiction;
- c. makes extensive use in border security work of border information facilities (pogranichnoe osvedomlenie), assisting brigades, and of people living near the boundary (primarily fishermen);
- d. reinforces the security of the outpost sector with necessary engineer installation (control and tracking zone along the shore line, underwater obstacles, obstacles on shore, signal devices, and observation posts);
- e. by means of special patrols operating along the shore and in cutters he ensures control over the daily observance of border regulations, rules of navigation in boundary waters, and the protection of surface craft;
- f. organizes observation of the coastline, boundary waters and air through proper coordination of shore patrols and etails in cutters and aircraft.

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439. Border patrols attached to coastal outposts carry out their services in accordance with "Instructions for the Border Patrol Service", taking into account the peculiarities of the coastal boundary sectors.

Such peculiarities include the following:

- a. a comparatively extended or prolonged outpost sector making it difficult for the details to guard the coastal zone effectively thereby making it necessary to make broad use, in securing the boundary, of the local populace;
- b. open approaches to the coastal zone and the existence of elevations and promontories, which, under conditions of good visibility, facilitate security of the coastline through the establishment upon them of observation posts;
- c. cliffs, underwater reefs, a strong surf, extensive marshes and such along separate sectors tending to make difficult any landings by border violators, thereby requiring a smaller density of security forces;
- d. extensive sections of hills, marshes, an abundance of small rivers and so on which tend to make the movement of shore patrols a matter of difficulty and to render their tasks more complex.

440. In the case of sectors characterized by high points of land, promontories, and an even shore line, the outpost commander organizes border security through the employment, during daytime and under conditions of good visibility, of observation posts. This makes it possible during darkness and during conditions of poor visibility, that is, periods during which border trespassers are most likely to move, to increase the density of the security force along all the important directions within the outpost sector.

441. Observation posts carry out their duty in accordance with articles 307 ~~and~~ through 312 of "Instructions for the Border Patrol Service".

442. Border patrols assigned to night duty and during conditions of poor visibility should be disposed, for the most part, in areas where the conditions of shore line and the surf are such as to make it possible for them to come alongside the coast in small ~~xxx~~ craft.

The most common types of details assigned to duty during conditions of poor

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visibility or night duty are secret listening posts stationed at the most likely points of landing by border violators or points of emergence to the coast line, and patrols for conducting quick inspections of the coastal zone.

443. Isolated sectors, or those having a small number of coastal outpost personnel are protected by periodically sending out details in cutters for the purpose of investigating the waters and shore lines at the more important points.

444. Quays to which vessels are tied up and anchoring areas are under the observation of permanent details.

During night time and under conditions of poor visibility (fogs) the security of these areas should be strengthened by supplemental shore patrols and cutters afloat.

445. A systematic check of the control and tracking zone along the shore (artificial or natural type) and of the engineer obstacles is systematically conducted for the purpose of strengthening the security of the sector.

The purpose of these inspections is as follows:

- a. locating tracks made by border violators;
- b. discovering evidence indicating that craft have been moored at unauthorized points along our seacoast;
- c. finding objects washed up on our shores such as boats, rafts, timbers, boards, literature, human bodies, and the like.

446. Immediate pursuit of trespassers is organized upon locating the tracks of such violators.

When evidence has been found of craft having been tied up at unauthorized points the outpost commander makes a personal inspection of this area; he studies the nature of the tracks, the circumstances under which they were formed, the probable identity of the trespassers, and then proceeds to take the necessary and appropriate measures such as conducting a search for the border violators and arresting those who have violated border regulations.

Bodies are buried with the authorization of the detachment commander, and literature of foreign origin is turned over to the commandant of the sector.

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The outpost commander reports to the commandant when certain objects like mines, torpedoes, and unexploded shells and bombs are found -- objects which are dangerous to examine -- and he ensures the security of such objects until the arrival of specialists in this kind of work.

The outpost commander will also report immediately to the commandant when various kinds of containers are found on the shore, and then proceeds to act in accordance with the latter's instructions.

447. Assisting brigades made up of fishermen and the crews of vessels plying in border waters are employed for observing our waters and for protecting craft at the points where they are tied up.

448. Complete records and a proper accounting must be had of all vessels or craft belonging to the local populace; they should have clearly visible registration numbers on their sides, should be guarded at the quays, and should be under lock and key (keys locked separately); they should be permitted to depart on their respective missions and return at established times and in accordance with passes or sailing permits for a given area; they should observe the rules of navigation in boundary waters as they apply to a given zone, displaying identifying flags and recognition markings, distinguishing lights, and sailing in established waterways and avoiding foreign vessels; such craft should stay away from vessels of foreign origin and their crews must not converse with the people on board the foreign ships.

449. Non military vessels belonging to the country adjacent to our borders are authorized to pass through our territorial waters, in such areas which are not closed to the passage of foreign vessels, and only in accordance with established procedures.

Trading, unless provided for by special agreement with bordering country, and the stopping of foreign vessels in our waters, unless forced to do so by emergency reasons, are not authorized.

450. When small craft of a bordering country violate navigating rules in the border waters, they should be forced out of such territorial waters. If such craft violate regulations for the purpose of carrying on illicit trade in our waters, or

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if they are attempting to take on contraband goods or border violators, or if attempts are made to destroy Soviet citizens or Soviet craft, such craft should be seized.

451. War vessels of foreign governments can enter the territorial waters of the USSR only under such conditions and circumstances as provided in "Rules Governing Foreign War Vessels Visiting USSR Waters".

452. Uninterrupted observation is organized and conducted over all vessels and other craft found in the territorial waters of the USSR; the purpose is to control and prevent any illegal action on the part of such vessels.

Border service vessels, and, if possible, members of assisting brigades making up the crews of USSR merchant and trading vessels are enlisted for the work of surveillance of vessels and craft afloat or engaged in discharging cargo or trading in our territorial waters.

453. In case of distress or shipwreck involving Soviet vessels the outpost commander should take all the necessary measures of which he is capable to render aid and assistance to the crews of the vessels in distress.

In case of distress involving foreign vessels the outpost commander authorizes the crew and passengers of such vessel to come ashore; he organizes the necessary protection at the point of landing and while the group is under escort to a point of detention as indicated by the commandant; if necessary, he aids in bringing medical and material aid to the victims (providing such items as food, water, clothing, shoes); in either case he immediately reports the situation to the sector commandant.

454. The commander of a coastal border outpost should:

- a. have knowledge of the treaties and agreements which specify the limits of the territorial waters of the USSR in his particular sector, and he should pass on this information to the personnel of the outpost;
- b. know the rules of navigation in the territorial waters as they apply to Soviet and foreign vessels; he should know ~~how to receive, examine, and release~~ the rules for receiving, inspecting and sending out such vessels;
- c. know the peculiarities of the sector and waters under his jurisdiction under different conditions of season and weather, and he should pass on this infor-

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mation to the men in his outpost (such information would include points where violations are apt to take place, reefs and shoals, currents, areas of flows and ebbs, the depths of waters at high and low tides);

d. keep a record of all craft under the control of the outpost, and record the departure and arrival of craft according to their registration;

e. have a ~~minimum~~ moderate amount of knowledge concerning seamanship especially with respect to the following:

-- be able to distinguish between the different types of vessels and know the governments to which they belong, that is, vessels ordinarily plying the waters within the jurisdiction of the boundary outpost;

-- be able to receive common naval signals, be able to use the semaphore code for talking with friendly vessels;

-- be able to use a nautical chart;

-- ~~be able~~ have knowledge of the tactical and technical data of craft belonging to the outpost and be able to use such vessels for the protection of his own sector;

f. organize cooperation between the coastal border patrols and border cutters, aircraft, as well as to organize cooperation between the outpost and units of the Red Army and Navy;

g. provide for the safety of border details and cutters assigned to the border outpost while on duty;

h. be able to legalize his position when stopping vessels and other craft used by border violators.

455. Designation of the outer limits of the territorial waters of the USSR is permitted in exceptional cases in particularly important or controversial sectors and only ~~under the~~ by authorization of headquarters of the MVD Border Forces of the USSR. In such cases the outer boundary of the territorial waters is marked out with buoys, and ~~markers~~ stakes, flags on floats secured ~~by~~ by means of anchors to prevent drifting.

The buoys, stakes or flags are set at a definite distance from the shore, and at intervals which would ensure seeing these markings.

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XXXII. PRESERVING AND PROMOTING THE HEALTH OF BORDER TROOPS

456. One of the most important duties of the outpost commander is to promote the good health of the personnel under his charge.

The outpost commander should:

- a. know the condition of health of all his personnel;
- b. know the location of the nearest health center, the extent to which it can offer medical aid, and the routes of evacuation to it;
- c. guarantee the administering of first aid in cases of illness and to those who have suffered from mishaps and in armed encounters, and guarantee the evacuation of such individuals in good time;
- d. take the necessary steps to provide qualified medical aid to the ill and to other casualties (calling for the surgeon's assistant at the commandant's headquarters, calling upon the detachment sanitary unit, or a civilian medical institution);
- e. submit a daily report to the commandant of the sector listing the sick and other casualties within the sector, the number of men excused from duty, or the number of troopers requiring qualified medical aid; he informs the surgeon's assistant attached to the commandant's office of ~~the~~ each case of illness among the men of the outpost;
- f. organize medical treatments and prophylactic measures at the outpost (inoculations, measures to prevent frostbite and the production of blisters on the feet, take measures to prevent recurrence of malaria among those afflicted with this disease, etc);
- g. see that personnel of the outpost are taught how to help themselves and others, and that they are instructed in sanitary and hygienic procedures;
- h. see that the quarters in the outpost are kept in a sanitary and hygienic condition, that all personnel of the outpost adhere to rules of good personal hygiene and that they carry out the necessary preventive measures against infectious and epidemic diseases;

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i. see that the personnel of the outpost are provided good meals, served on time, and that a good supply of drinking water is available;

j. carry out the recommendations of the detachment doctor (the commandant's feldsher -- surgeon's assistant) with respect to medical and sanitary measures.

457. To provide first aid the outpost should have the following:

- a. the outpost medical aid apothecary with appropriate instructions;
- b. two bandage kits and one antichemical kit per border trooper;
- c. a labeled sanitary bag containing an emergency supply of necessary medicines and bandages;
- d. stretchers;
- e. medical straps (sanitarnye yanki);
- f. special transportation equipment (depending on local conditions) as instructed by the district surgeon.

The medical bag, the anti-chemical packages, and one package of individual bandages per each man are preserved by the outpost top sergeant as emergency field supplies. Each border trooper is supposed to have one individual bandage kit on his person at all times.

Anti-chemical packages are issued by special instruction.

The commander of the outpost should maintain a careful record of all individual kits issued.

458. Two border troopers at the outpost should be trained in the duties of medical corpsmen, or orderlies.

The border force orderlies should:

- a. maintain the outpost apothecary in order, see that medicines and bandages are properly used, and submit requisitions to the outpost top sergeant concerning the need to replenish expended supplies;
- b. render first aid to the sick and ~~mt~~ wounded border troopers, and to take care of such men until the arrival of the doctor, or until they are evacuated to a hospital;
- c. see that border troopers carry out the therapeutic and sanitary recommendations set forth by the medical authority;

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d. help the medical authorities during their visit to the outpost in carrying out medical inspections and in rendering medical and prophylactic aid.

When the outpost commander draws up his plan of security for the day he takes into consideration the fact that one orderly must be present at the post at all times.

459. Medical aid to the ill at the outpost is rendered by the surgeon's assistant from the commandant's headquarters during the time of his periodic or special trips to the outpost.

In addition, medical aid is rendered by doctors of the detachment medical department on the occasion of their period ~~trips~~ or special trips.

By authorization of the outpost commander, the personnel of the outpost can avail themselves of medical aid in local civilian medical institutions.

460. Medical inspections are held for border force personnel for the purpose of determining their physical condition and to determine whether there are any cases of illness at the outpost; such inspections are made once a month by the surgeon's assistant from commandant's headquarters, and by doctors each time they visit an outpost; whatever the case, such inspections must be given not less than four times a year.

461. Men may be excused from duty, from drill or physical training by the outpost commander, the doctor, and, in his absence, by the surgeon's assistant from the commandant's office, or by medical authorities of the civilian medical institutions.

Personnel may be excused from all duties for a period of not over 5 days at a time; they may be excused from partial duties for a period of 7 days at a time.

462. When detailing patrols to duty involving pursuit of trespassers, conducting roundups, and other frontier operations, it is important that the complement include an orderly equipped with a medical kit and adhesive tapes.

The outpost commander provides for the order of rendering medical aid to the casualties and gives appropriate instructions regarding this to the senior men of the details.

463. The quarters and area around the outpost always be maintained in a

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neat and orderly condition.

464. The storage of food, preparation of meals, and baking of bread are all carried out in conformance with general sanitation requirements.

The food is sampled by the outpost commander or by his assistant at the time of issue; samples of food must be retained for a period of 48 hours.

Prepared food may be permitted to stand not over 4 hours in the summer and not over 6 hours during the winter period, and such food must necessarily be brought to a boil before being served.

Cattle may be slaughtered only by authorization of the veterinarian or the doctor's assistant from commandant's headquarters, observing sanitary-veterinarian and sanitary-hygienic requirements.

465. Personnel will bathe, and bed linen and underclothing will be changed on schedule four times a month; hair will be cut once a month.

Border troops assigned to patrol duty should take a bath not less than two hours before departing for duty.

All personnel will wash their feet before retiring, and wash their hands before each meal.

466. To prevent contraction of respiratory ailments, all personnel abide by the following:

- a. they will prepare their quarters for winter conditions in good season (repair leaky window sash, correct faulty doors, plug cracks in the walls, and inspect and repair stoves);
- b. they will make provision for drying clothing and footwear;
- c. they will repair uniforms and shoes on time;
- d. persons with acute illnesses attended by fever will be isolated, and steps taken to provide them with immediate hospitalization.

467. By instruction of the doctor or doctor's assistant the outpost commander will put into effect anti-malarial measures:

- a. medicines will be issued regularly to all personnel for prophylactic reasons; those suffering from malaria will be given medication to prevent recurrence of the ailment;

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b. during the malarial season he will institute a careful check to see that sources of water, such as ponds, wells, canals, reservoirs, and the like, used for housekeeping purposes be properly maintained and utilized; he will take steps to have the ditches cleaned of refuse, and swampy areas eliminated in such areas where malarial mosquitos are likely to breed; this work will be done within a radius of 2 kilometers from the outpost;

c. he will check on the condition of the water supply sources; with the aid of public health agencies he will conduct regular oil spreading and spraying operations to prevent the development of malarial mosquitos;

d. he will provide details operating in areas where mosquitosx abound with mosquito netting treated with liquid mosquito repellents and with gloves; he will see that anti-malarial mosquito equipment will be properly preserved and used (items such as bed curtains, screens, and mosquito netting);

e. he will take steps to combat mosquitos which have made their way into the quarters at the outpost; for this purpose windows will be screened, vestibules constructed near doors, mosquitos will be caught by mechanical means and then destroyed, the quarters will be fumigated, etc).

468. In the event large numbers of the civilian population are stricken with infectious diseases -- residents of the border zone -- the outpost commander will cancel all leaves and reduce to a minimum service trips to villages which are undesirable in this respect.

He will immediately report to the sector commandant the existence of infectious diseases among the civilian population.

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XXXIII. PROVIDING VETERINARY AND SANITARY MEASURES
FOR THE WELL BEING OF ANIMALS IN THE SECTOR
AND PROTECTION OF SERVICE ANIMALS

469. Excellent veterinary and sanitary measures in an outpost sector make it possible to execute tasks associated with the protection of the Federal boundary.

470. The outpost commander should:

- a. organize and strictly enforce the regulations pertaining to the care, maintenance, feeding, and use of service animals;
- b. closely observe the epizootic conditions within the boundary zone of the neighboring foreign government;
- c. have knowledge of and systematically conduct observations over all changes in the veterinary and sanitary condition throughout the entire sector of the outpost;
- d. strictly observe all prophylactic procedures insofar as they pertain to the prevention of the spread of infectious illnesses to the service animals in the outpost;

A check on

471. ~~Observation~~ of the epizootic disease conditions existing on the other side of our cordon of guards is ^{made} ~~carried out~~ as follows:

- a. through military observation of the border details;
 - b. by receiving information during interrogation of border violators;
 - c. by receiving information from the commandant's headquarters;
 - d. by obtaining information from the quarantine post.
472. The following are the objective of military observation:
- a. domesticated animals in populated centers, in pastures, along routes of travel, at watering places, and so forth;
 - b. burial places of dead cattle;
 - c. veterinarian hospitals.

When observing and checking on animals it is necessary to direct attention and establish the following:

- a. in a populated center -- ~~type of animals found in pastures~~ the behavior and actions of local people in the presence of the animals (crowding of people and

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crowding of animals, the appearance of representatives of local authoritative agencies, the manifestation of some sort of manipulations on the animals, removal of dead animals, etc);

b. in pastures -- appearance of animals in the pasture and the behavior of individual animals, the actions of herdsmen with respect to their animals, the arrival of strangers to the area where the animal herd is located, manipulations done on animals, removal of dead animals, stoppage of pasturing in a given section, etc;

c. driving trails -- appearance of cattle being driven, their number and direction of movement, how frequently are the cattle driven, whether straggling animals are in evidence and what method of handling is used with respect to them;

d. at watering places -- what system of watering is used, source of water used, interruption in use of usual supply of water.

When making observations of places where animals are buried, ~~xxxxxx~~ determine kind how frequently animals are buried and the ~~xxxxxx~~ of ~~the~~ animals being disposed of; determine whether bodies of animals are being dug up, and if the dead animals are skinned; note whether the dead bodies are being disinfected.

When observing veterinary treating installations determine:

- a. how frequently animals are brought to the treatment center, as well as the kind of animals and the amount;
- b. whether the bodies of fallen animals are removed;
- c. what manner of manipulations are performed over the animals (inspections, inoculations, and the like).

473. Upon establishing the existence in the boundary zone of the adjacent foreign country of infectious diseases, or the existence of epizootic diseases the outpost commander will:

- a. ~~immediately~~ report the matter immediately to the commandant of the sector;
- b. take unusually strict measures to see that such animals will not cross the border, either direction;
- c. intensify the system of checks over the veterinary and sanitary conditions in the outpost sector;

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d. act according to the instructions of the detachment commander with respect to such animals which have strayed across the border and those which have been taken along with border violators;

e. turn over to the quarantine detention station or to the civilian veterinary treatment center such animals which have passed from our side of the line to the other side and back;

f. disallow holding cattle which have strayed from the other side of the line into outpost territory or into a populated center.

474. To have proper surveillance over the veterinary facilities and sanitation conditions in the sector, the outpost commander should:

a. systematically procure information from local administrative authorities, veterinary institutions, and assisting brigades regarding incidences of cattle and animal diseases and the number of deaths resulting from such; he should also make personal observations to determine such facts -- and all such data should be reported immediately to the sector commander;

b. take appropriate steps to prevent the spread of disease to the service animals at the outpost;

c. provide veterinary aid to local organizations in fighting contagious diseases.

475. To prevent the spread of infectious diseases in the outpost area the commander should:

a. disallow contact between service animals and those belonging to the local populace while such service animals are being used by patrols on duty, while the animals are in pasture, and during such time when they are in populated centers;

b. prohibit the pasturing of animals in such fields as are known to be contaminated with disease organisms and blood stream parasites;

c. exclude extraneous animals from outpost territory;

d. destroy all wandering dogs which appear in the outpost sector;

e. carry out all instructions recommended by officers of the veterinary corps for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases in the outpost.

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476. The following steps are mandatory insofar as the rapid elimination of infectious diseases in the outpost are concerned:

- a. detecting sick animals on time and isolating them away from the healthy stock;
- b. providing individual care for animals;
- c. making closer checks to determine the condition of all animals;
- d. carrying out to the letter such instructions and recommendations given by officers of the veterinary service pertaining to the maintenance of sick animals and putting into effect any special measures.

477. In order to provide protection for service animals, the outpost commander should:

- a. single out and free from work all animals which are sick;
- b. immediately report any cases of sickness among the animals to the commandant of the outpost sector;
- c. provide first aid to sick animals;
- d. organize and provide the necessary care and facilities for sick animals as recommended by officers of the veterinary service connected with the detachment or commandant's headquarters.

XXXIV. TAKING CARE OF BORDER MARKERS

478. Responsibility for taking care of boundary markers within the outpost sector devolves upon the outpost commander.

479. The outpost commander will conduct daily checks to determine whether boundary markers are intact by sending out details for the purpose of checking the boundary line markers and by making trips in person to the immediate boundary area.

480. The outpost commander should:

1. Upon detecting damage to a boundary marker or to the state emblem, or if the position of the marker has been changed, carry out the following:

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- a. proceed to the spot immediately;
 - b. draw up a report;
 - c. mark out the spot where the border had previously been located, using objects not readily perceived by the personnel on the other side of the line;
 - d. carefully check the adjoining area for footprints, preserve any tracks found, and provide proper security at the point where the boundary marker had been located;
 - e. report the incident to higher authorities through channels;
 - f. make a notation about the incident in the border service logbook.
2. Upon finding that the boundary marker had been damaged or that it had been moved into adjacent foreign territory, the outpost commander will:
- a. make a person inspection of the area surrounding the former position of the marker -- within USSR territory -- for the purpose of determining whether the border had been violated;
 - b. report the results of his inspection to higher authorities through channels.

481. When one outpost commander replaces another it is mandatory that a statement regarding the boundary markers in the sector be surrendered and accepted by the two commanders under signature.

The surrender and acceptance of border markers is done in the field in the presence of the sector commandant or the chief of staff of the commandant on the basis of mutual agreement of the location and external appearance ~~with~~ of the markers with respect to treaty protocols and existing sketches.

482. Repair or reconstruction or replacement of a damaged boundary markers is carried out in conformance with instructions by the commander of the border detachment in the presence of the outpost officers.

483. The work of repairing, replacing, and painting boundary markers is done in the presence of the border detail.

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XXXV. REPORTS

484. The outpost commander will submit extraordinary reports to the sector commandant about all important events in accordance with the schedule of reports.

485. In considering whether a report should be made out, the outpost commander should bear in mind that certain events, which at first glance might appear inconsequential, might serve as the precursors for more significant episodes later on unless appropriate measures are taken forthwith. For the good of the service it is desirable to make or submit reports more frequently than to forget about them.

486. Reports should be submitted on time. The report should indicate the source of information, a forthright presentation of the facts, the time when the incident occurred, the place where the thing happened, and the steps taken by the reporting officer.

The report should be brief, though not so brief as to detract from the value of the document.

487. Each report describing a given event should be thoroughly checked and details gone over very carefully.

The fact that it is necessary to ascertain and check the veracity of certain details should not in any way hold up submitting the report; when precise data are obtained, a supplemental report will be given.

488. The commander of the outpost transmits extraordinary reports by telephone or radio (in code); written reports will be forwarded by the frontier postal service.

XXXVI. DAILY ROUTINE AT THE OUTPOST

489. The commander of the outpost establishes the order of the day while he draws up the daily plan of border security.

490. In establishing the order of the day the outpost commander takes into consideration the plan of border security and the subsequent distribution of time

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for the frontier troops of the outpost:

- a. time spent on duty in border patrol details -- average of 8 hours
(in the case of cavalry outposts the average time spent on such duty is 7 hours);
- b. uninterrupted sleep -- 7 hours;
- c. training -- 3 hours;
- d. muster (boevoi raschet), preparation for duty, mess, routine work at the outpost, free time of each individual, group political training activities, and rest period following dinner or before departure for duty with patrol -- 6 hours.

The primary mission of the border troops is to guard the frontier.

The routine at the outpost should be subordinated in its entirety to this mission. Hence, decreasing the period of actual duty on the frontier, the number of hours for sleeping, and/or the performance of other activities such as training, inspections, meetings, and the like is not allowable.

Following an especially difficult service period, border troops should be allowed longer rest periods.

491. The normal time allotted for duty connected with guarding the frontier under ordinary conditions for enlisted personnel is 8 hours.

Non coms in charge of training programs for privates, and squad leaders in charge of work groups should be allowed sufficient time for carrying out their tasks and such time is chargeable to duty time; not over two hours per day may be so charged.

492. In the case of sectors which are up to 6 kilometers in length, the border guard duty in the detail is carried out in two phases as a rule.

In the case of those which are over 6 kilometers long all details assigned to border security duty not over 3 kilometers away from the outpost likewise perform their duty in two phases.

Time consumed in travel to point of service and return is counted as duty time.

493. The outpost commander should strive to keep the total weekly time spent by border troops approximately the same for ~~the~~ night and day services, and duty at close and distant points.

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494. The total sleeping time of a certain portion of troops at an outpost may be varied in the event certain compelling situations exist, such as intensifying security controls along the border and the like, ^{which make} ~~thereby making~~ it impossible to adhere to the 7 hour sleeping period.

Under such circumstances, border troopers are allowed a total of 8 hours of interrupted sleep per day.

495. In the case of duty details which have been assigned to border security duty for a period of from one to three days, the following approximate distribution of time is established and effective upon their return:

- a. uninterrupted sleep -- 10 hours;
- b. work at the outpost (grooming horses, cleaning weapons and harnesses) -- four hours;
- c. meals, personal time, and the like -- 4 hours.

On the following day, the distribution of time will be in accordance with article 490.

Border troops who have been on duty with a detail for from one to 3 days may again be sent out in the same kind of detail, but not less than one day following their return from the previous detail.

496. The time for dinner and supper is specified for individual groups of border troops in accordance with the border security plan.

The outpost commander will set aside time in accordance with point "d" of article 490 for the following: cleaning of weapons, care of uniform and equipment, laundering clothes and toilet, performing housekeeping chores at the outpost, and taking care of service animals.

497. Time spent by outpost personnel in setting up new engineer and technical installations, and time consumed in projects dealing with the maintenance of functioning installations in proper order -- such time is reckoned as duty time spent in guarding the frontier.

in

The top sergeant is charge of the detail assigned to work at the outpost.

The time spent on this kind of duty is equalized for all personnel on a monthly basis.

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498. Training exercises are carried out in accordance with manuals and instructions for combat and political training.

When the outpost departs for exercises in the field each border trooper should have his weapon and the prescribed number of ball cartridges while en route to the training area. During the training period the ball cartridges should be surrendered to one of the border troopers for storage.

In case of an alarm the cartridges are immediately given out to the troops at the training site.

499. During daytime measures are taken at the outpost to provide for the rest of sleeping troopers. It is forbidden to indulge in loud talk and otherwise create a disturbance in the vicinity of the sleeping quarters; blinds on windows will be drawn.

All personnel will be roused by loud shouting or by a signal only in case of an alert. Under all other circumstances sleeping men will be roused by the duty officer individually.

500. The command "Attention" will not be given if some officer enters the sleeping quarters of border troopers. With the exception of the sick and sleeping personnel all those found in the sleeping quarters of the border troops will automatically rise and assume the position of "Attention" and the visiting officer will return the military greeting. The command "Attention" will be given in all other rooms and in the yard area in accordance with usual procedure.

501. No administrative and housekeeping tasks or training will be performed on days off. Border troopers will be assigned only to border patrol duty.

An attempt is made to equalize the number days served by individual border troopers in patrols active on days off.

On days off the total time of uninterrupted sleep can be increased by one hour.

502. Each trooper is given two days off each month; on such occasions he is exempt from duty and training.

503. Privates and non coms of the non regular (srochnaya sluzhba) (draftees ?) border forces are permitted to leave the outpost area by authorization of the

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outpost commander or by the person acting for him on regular days off for border force personnel. Men will not be permitted to leave the outpost during periods of intensified border security.

Liberty will be granted during daytime and is effective until calling the muster. In determining the time of commencing and ending the liberty it is necessary to take into account the fact that the trooper must be properly rested before departing for duty with a patrol.

On general days off it is permissible to allow not over 15% of the total complement to attend the club, movies, and theatre; such personnel must return by 2400 hours.

504. Border troopers may be allowed to leave the outpost and go to populated points only if armed and in groups of not less than two men.

Individual men will not be authorized to leave the outpost area.

Troops will be allowed to go to the club, movies, or theatre in groups under the direction of junior officers. In these cases each group should have several armed troopers.

505. When Red Army personnel and non coms of the outpost are sent to the commandant's headquarters or to the detachment staff ~~for~~ on business, or if they depart for a short period of leave, the outpost commander will give them a release certificate bearing his own signature; he will indicate the route of travel and the time of arrival at the destination point.

506. The outpost commander will line up the outpost personnel for the purpose of greeting the following:

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and allied republics;

President of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and of allied republics, as well as the deputies of the president;

Minister of the Armed Forces of the USSR and his deputy;

Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR and his deputy;

Chief of the MVD Border Troops of the USSR;

Ministers of Internal Affairs of soviet republics and chiefs of border krai and regional offices of the MVD;

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Heads of district MVD border troops of the district.

Permission to visit the outpost is authorized to the following:

- a. representatives of all-union and republic soviet and party organizations if accompanied by an officer from the detachment or from the sector commandant's office;
- b. representatives of local soviet and party organizations and of patron organizations, as well as representatives of and delegations from social and worker groups -- with the knowledge of the detachment commander and if accompanied by the sector commandant or by one of the officers from the commandant's office;
- c. representatives of the prosecutors office -- with the knowledge of the ~~detachment commander~~ detachment commander and if accompanied by the sector commandant or one of the officers from the commandant's office;
- d. persons not in the border forces, but having official business at the outpost (such as representatives of local garrisons of Red Army units, Naval Forces, the MVD, assisting brigades BS, and such) with the authorization of the outpost commander;
- e. individuals not officially attached (such as relatives, representatives of local cooperatives and economic agencies) having authorization to visit the frontier zone -- by permission of the sector commandant;
- f. all other citizens -- by permission of the detachment commander.

Note: An isolated room, such as one of the offices of the outpost commander or the outpost duty officers room are to be used for receiving persons indicated under points "e" "f" and "g", rather than the general quarters in the barracks.

507. The commander of the outpost will meet, register, and accompany all of his direct superiors and such other individuals who may be on an inspection trip.

In the presence of people not officially connected, the outpost commander will introduce himself but will not render a detailed report of official matters; instead, he will submit a supplementary report later.

508. In the ~~absence~~ absence of the outpost commander or his executive officer, the outpost duty officer will present himself to the senior official and will accompany him. On the arrival of the outpost commander or of his executive officer,

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the outpost duty officer will continue with his former duty, by permission of the senior commander.

XXXVII. RECEIVING BORDER FORCE RECRUITS

509. Border force recruits arrive at an outpost after going through the training center.

510. The outpost commander assembles all personnel of the outpost not on border patrol duty to meet the border force recruits. The older troopers will acquaint them with living conditions at the post.

511. As soon as the recruits have settled down the officers of the post will acquaint them with the sector, presenting to them the heroic records of achievement of the frontier troops; they will instruct them in the practical aspects of the work of guarding the federal boundary line, and about living conditions among the ~~personnel of the~~ frontier or border guards.

The post commander will personally acquaint the recruits in the field with the points of passage of the boundary line, the border markers, and the special features of the sector.

Teaching and demonstrating the special techniques used by frontier guards should be done by the post commander; the work is of great importance and should be done in the field. Regardless of the time consumed, the post commander should make daily trips into the field with the new recruits during the first month in carrying out various kinds of assignments, bearing in mind that the time thus spent is an absolute prerequisite for the proper performance of duty by the frontier guards during the time they will spend in service along the border frontier.

512. Frontier guard recruits may be appointed to administrative and economic tasks only after they have been on duty at the outpost for a period of six months.

513. During the first month of duty at the post the recruits should be assigned to duty periods which are two hours less than the regular periods observed by the senior men.

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During the first ten-day period, the details of recruits should consist of three or four men and should be led by a senior patrolman, one of the more experienced non coms, or by an officer.

514. Border force recruits may be allowed to leave the post area during the first six months only if accompanied by an older trooper or non-com.

515. The duties of the older border guard troopers include the following:

a. setting good examples to recruits and helping them out with their combat and political training problems; showing them how to maintain proper routine and good order;

b. when working with young recruits in some detail they should teach them how to be vigilant, how to employ camouflage, and how to travel and conduct observation; they should teach them how to recognize the footprints of border trespassers; they should teach them to distinguish between simulated and natural sounds; they should point to the recruit the peculiarities of the sector and show him how to report all things seen and heard at the frontier;

c. showing the recruit how to behave among local residents, how to recognize suspicious persons, and how to check their documents.

XXXVIII. PROCEDURES FOLLOWED IN ACCEPTING AND SURVEILLING A POST

516. The appointment of an officer and his transfer to a post is set forth in an order directed to the border troops of a district and to the frontier or border post.

If the post commander is temporarily absent, transference of the post to the charge of another officer is set forth in an order to the border post.

In the temporary absence of the post commander, the post may be transferred to his assistant provided the latter has good knowledge of the sector and is capable of organizing proper frontier security. In all other cases, the post will be turned over to an officer of the commandant's staff or a detachment officer.

517. The post commander is obligated to surrender his post and the boundary

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sector being defended under the following circumstances: when transferred to another sector, while absent on leave, when on detached duty for a prolonged period of time, while undergoing medical treatment, or when released from the service.

518. The outgoing outpost commander should surrender and the incoming officer should assume control and command over the following:

- a. outpost personnel;
- b. portion of the federal boundary being defended along with the border markers;
- c. all engineer and technical installations, and all signalling and communications equipment;
- d. information services (osvedonlenie) and assisting brigades;
- e. excerpts from treaties, the border service logbook, the secret journal and other service documents, as well as all manuals, regulations handbooks, and programs and schedules of training exercises, plus the correspondence;
- f. all the horses and equine appurtenances, service dogs, and carrier pigeons;
- g. artillery, train and baggage equipment, food supplies, heating tools, and motor fuels;
- h. buildings of the outpost together with a bill specifying the location of same and a description of the furnishings.

A separate notation is made concerning the state of the service or manner of guarding the frontier and the state of the combat and political preparation.

519. The acceptance and transference of the post is done in accordance with written statements signed in the presence of the sector commandant or an officer appointed by him.

In special cases, a special commission consisting of three men, appointed by an order of the detachment commander, may be employed for this purpose.

520. Surrender or relinquishing command over a sector of the boundary consists of the following:

- a. making a tour jointly by the incoming and outgoing officers to inspect the section of frontier being guarded to certify to the coincidence of boundary markers with the points of passage of the boundary line as indicated on treaty maps.

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to check on the condition of the boundary markers, to see that there is no evidence of the border having been violated, and to note whether illegally located weapons have been erected in the vicinity of the boundary;

b. in making a joint check, at different times of the day, of at least three duty details along the border;

c. meeting the information service group (osvedomlenie -- informants) together;

d. inspecting to determine the existence of and ~~existence~~ operating condition of concealed communications and signalling equipment, as well as engineer and technical installations and signalling devices;

e. checking to determine whether the local populace are abiding by border regulations;

f. comparing the copied map and sketch with the actual features of the terrain in the sector;

g. acquainting the incoming officer (new outpost commander) with all the peculiarities of the sector in accordance with articles 16 and 20 of this manual of instructions;

h. determining the condition of combat readiness at the outpost in accordance with the post alert plan.

521. The outgoing post commander should acquaint the officer who is taking over command of the post with the following:

- a. the situation existing in the outpost sector;
- b. the political and economic conditions prevailing in our boundary zone and those within the zone of the adjacent foreign country;
- c. tricks used by border violators.

522. Control over the personnel of the outpost is relinquished by transferring the muster roll.

The commandant of the sector or the officer he designates interrogates the personnel, in the presence of the officer assuming command, to determine whether there are any grievances.

523. Horses are transferred by checking the number with those on a list; a special remark is made on the inventory list concerning sick horses.

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524. All weapons, equipment and other gear are turned over, both by books and through personally taking cognizance of their existence; separate notations are entered in the record concerning listed and unlisted inventory.

Entries are made in the record concerning all shortages and excesses. The officer turning over the post makes an appropriate explanation in the record.

525. The personnel of the outpost are tested for their knowledge of facts by a quiz on those subjects which they had studied.

526. The process of relinquishing and taking over an outpost should take from three to six days.

This period of time may be extended only by an order of the detachment commander.

527. An original and three copies of the acceptance and transfer procedures is drawn up and separate lists are attached on the following:

- a. acceptance and surrender of the boundary sector and the installations within it;
- b. the personnel, their condition, and the state of their training;
- c. horses, service dogs, and carrier pigeons;
- d. artillery and engineer equipment;
- e. supplies;
- f. transportation and baggage equipment;
- g. quarters and furnishings;
- h. political training and military exercise equipment;
- i. service documents.

528. The surrender and acceptance of a post should not affect normal border security operations and training exercises.

529. After the records are signed they are presented to the sector commandant ~~for his signature~~.

530. The commander taking over the post assumes his duties immediately and is responsible ~~for the security of the border~~ for the security of the border the instant he accepts command over the personnel and control over the federal boundary sector.

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XXXIX. SERVICE DOCUMENTS

531. Post service documents are made out in accordance with established forms and are divided into secret and non secret types.

The listing and order observed in the documents is defined by table.

532. Included among the secret documents are all those which pertain to the security of the frontier, events occurring along the border area, operational activities, as well as all the different points which are considered to be elements of military secrecy.

The following are secret documents:

- a. manual and instructions for the frontier or border service;
- b. border service logbook;
- c. the secret book or journal of the outpost commander;
- d. points of contractual documents pertaining to the point of passage of the boundary line in the outpost sector (excerpts from agreements, descriptions of the boundary line and border markers, copies of treaty maps);
- e. the operational map and sketches of the sector;
- f. diagram of the engineer and technical installations in the boundary sector;
- g. observation logbook; sketches of sections seen from observation posts and panoramic photographs;
- h. registration book of all persons entering the border zone;
- i. book of passes issued to craft bound for the high seas, border rivers, or lakes, and the record of passes issued for persons entering the boundary zone;
- j. record of secret telephone messages;
- k. field message book;
- l. rough notebook copy;
- m. duty officer's notebook;
- n. service code and the key for same;
- o. muster list and personal affairs of border troops;
- p. monthly record card for supplies, forage, containers, fuel, and illumina-

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ting materials and fuels.

- q. training materials;
- r. inventory and record of expenditure of weapons and ammunition;
- s. excerpts from tables;
- t. the post plan of defense;
- u. operational plan for the employment of the assisting brigades (B5).

533. The following items are found in the service room:

- a. map of the outpost sector;
- b. one copy of the operational map;
- c. map of sector of observation for each observation post;
- d. panoramic photographs of the more important sectors of observation;
- e. diagram illustrating the system of signal audibility and visibility;
- f. table listing signals given at the boundary and those given at the post;
- g. diagram of post defense with a brief description of the activities to be carried out by the personnel of the outpost;
- h. plan of populated points of frontier rural Soviet;
- i. case containing a relief ~~diagram~~ mold of the terrain or a relief map of the outpost sector;
- j. plan for the operational use of the assisting brigade;
- k. sketch maps for each crossing through a body of water in the outpost sector with a legend and instructions concerning the method of crossing by personnel and transport equipment;
- l. sketch showing points of the outpost sector which can be observed from the other side of the boundary line;
- m. album of silhouettes of Soviet and foreign aircraft;
- n. instructions for the aircraft warning service;
- o. instructions for the outpost duty officer in case of a fire alert;
- p. samples of passes issued for entrance into the boundary zone and copies of visas;
- q. enacted border regulations;
- r. excerpts from orders which should be known by all border troops;

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s. special apparatus used in communications by border patrols with outposts.

The service room at the post is a place where the outpost duty officer is located. Squad leaders and the outpost duty officer will check the border guards before they depart for duty; the outpost commander issues the field orders to the border details; the details are inspected on their return from the boundary area; reports of border details are received by signal from the boundary. Documents in the service room are checked by the assistant to the outpost commander; ~~thus~~ he conducts a daily inspection of the service room.

534. Included among the non-secret documents are the following:

- a. list of training aids;
- b. record book indicating the names of men on leave, on detached duty, and those who are sick;
- c. record of equipment used by the group, administrative items, and barracks inventory;
- d. individual clothing and equipment record of each Red Army trooper;
- e. record of commendations and censures;
- f. food supply memoranda;
- g. list of service animals, horse-shoeing record, notebook indicating when horses were used;
- h. report memoranda of border guards;
- i. book of non-secret telephone messages.

535. All service publications, secret and non-secret documents and orders sent to the outpost for the information and action of all personnel should be returned to the commandant's headquarters when no longer needed.

536. Secret books, magazines, registers, and other secret documents should be turned over to the commandant's office after they are through being used; there, they will be stored for a given period of time or destroyed.

537. Secret correspondence will be carried on by the outpost commander or by the person acting for him, with the exception of the following items:

- a. book of secret telephone messages -- this is kept by the outpost duty officer;

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b. the observation logbook -- this is kept by the observer at the observation post;

c. the duty officer's notebook, which is kept by the outpost duty officer.

538. It is forbidden for anyone connected with the post to make rough notes and copies or excerpts from secret documents, or to make any reference to secret correspondence on separate sheets or scraps of paper or other than the accepted type of notebooks. Standard forms of booklets, field books, and books for rough notes are issued to the post commander under registered number and are used for purposes of secret correspondence.

539. Under no conditions may the post commander allow the enemy to seize any of the secret documents of the outpost. If it is impossible to preserve these documents the outpost commander will destroy them.

540. All secret correspondence and documents are stored in the safest and locked.

In the event a secret document is destroyed or lost the outpost commander should immediately report the matter to the sector commander; it should be handled as a matter of extreme urgency.

It is against regulations to take books or other documents from headquarters to personnel quarters or out on a mission.

Secret documents may be passed over from one outpost to another only by permission of the ~~sector~~ commandant.

541. Accounting and accountability for all types of materiel and correspondence of a non-classified nature devolves upon the post top sergeant under the direction of the assistant to the outpost commander.

XXXX. CONCERNING REWARDS

542. Border guards will be rewarded and commendations will be cited in accordance with disciplinary regulations of the Red Army.

For especially meritorious services connected with the protection of the

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federal boundary, border troops will be rewarded by headquarters representatives through issuance of the following:

- a. decorations and medals of the USSR;
- b. the merit badge "Honored Worker of the NKVD";
- c. certificates of good work and conduct, autographed watches, valuable gifts and cash prizes.

543. Whenever a border guard is made the recipient of a decoration or medal of the USSR the commander of the border unit will send notification to this effect to the Soviet organizations at the place of residence of the subject's family, as well as to social and public institutions, collective farms or to such plant or business in which the guard was employed prior to being called up for service with the border guard. ~~XXXXXXXX~~

All border outpost units will maintain albums carrying the photographs and detailed descriptions of the achievements of deserving border guards.

Portraits of border guards and accounts of their achievements and the types of decorations and medals of the USSR which they received will be displayed in the MVD Border Service of the USSR and in the clubs of border posts.

544. The names of heroic border guards who died in the performance of their duty, fighting the enemies of the Socialist Fatherland, are inscribed on a memorial plaque of the border outpost carrying the captions "Heroic Dead Who Perished Defending the Boundaries of the USSR".

Commander of the MVD USSR Border Forces

Lt. General (Stakhanov)

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